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# THE TIMES

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## Citizen Smith ends Labour backing for state control

After three decades of internal party warfare, John Smith yesterday set Labour on the side of the modernisers. He promised that the party will govern for the individual against vested interests

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith relaunched Labour yesterday as the party of the individual citizen and charted a future in which he intends that its traditional associations with state ownership, high taxation and union power will be buried for ever.

In a speech that delighted Labour's leading reformers and upset the traditionalists left, he said that Labour would win again when it embodied the hopes and aspirations of the ordinary people. He promised to be "bold, ambitious, pragmatic and practical" on their behalf.

Delivering a landmark address designed to present Labour as the party of change and to silence critics who doubt his commitment to modernise it,

and that the pledges last year to take back the national grid and the water industry have been dropped.

The party's future priority instead will be to improve the regulation of all the privatised utilities. In the words of one of his closest aides: "This was a speech about getting rid of the old totems." Tony Benn said the speech appeared to give up Labour's commitment to community and the common good. "It looks as if Labour is being asked to dismantle itself and be prepared to enter a coalition government."

Mr Smith has called members of his shadow cabinet to an all-day session next Monday to discuss plans for implementing his new agenda.

His speech to the Labour local government conference in Bournemouth marked a break with the party's traditional collectivism in favour of a programme aimed at enhancing the rights and powers of the individual citizen.

Using language that echoed Bill Clinton's presidential campaign, Mr Smith said that Britain needed a "new political approach for a new political era". He added: "What we need is a new politics that puts people first, that rejects dogma and embraces practical commonsense solutions. A new Labour politics that commands popular support by translating our enduring values of freedom, democracy, responsibility and justice into a programme of renewal for the benefit of all our citizens."

He said: "Labour's goal must be about the advancement of individual people — about their freedom and autonomy, about their capacity to prosper."

In a key passage, Mr Smith said that in the modern world everything could not be left to the market any more than it could be left to the state. His message was that, just as Labour had been wrong to believe the solution lay in public ownership, the Tories had erred in thinking it could all be left to market forces and privatisation.

He said: "For years we have conducted a largely sterile debate about the ownership of industry and services as if privatisation and nationalisation were the only conceivable choices in economic policy. In the Labour party, we see clearly the merits of the mixed economy and the need for an active and creative partnership between the public and private sectors. We also comprehend that in a world of multinational ownership of companies the only true national asset we possess is the skills and accumulated knowledge of our own people." He added: "Ownership today is therefore largely irrelevant."

Citizen Smith, page 2  
Anatole Kaletsky, page 34

## SHORT LAUNCHES BID AGAINST 'ARROGANT' KASPAROV



NIGEL Short, Britain's chess grandmaster, yesterday returned from winning the right to challenge the world champion, Gary Kasparov, and described his next opponent as probably "one of the most unpleasant people" in the sport.

As he waited to discover which city had bid most to stage the match with Kasparov, Short said he expected a bitter fight when the two met. It would be decided in his favour, he forecast, by Kasparov's arrogance (Raymond Keene writes).

Short, who was met at Heathrow by his wife Rea, and 18-month-old daughter Kyrell (above), said: "He is incredibly arrogant. He's power hungry. He's a very nasty guy, a very unpleasant man. The sooner he gets beaten, the better."

Nine days ago Short beat the Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman in Spain to become the first Briton this century to win the right to challenge for the world title.

Where he will play will not be decided immediately, but today the World Chess Federation is to open sealed bids at its London headquarters. The British Chess Federation last night asked for a three-week extension to the deadline after

Manchester pulled out at the last minute after being unable to arrange sponsorship. Bids are thought to have come from Jakarta, Berlin, Santiago de Compostela, Athens and Sofia.

Kasparov can be seen in London at Simpson's in the Strand on February 17, when he plays 25 teams as a guest of The Times in aid of the Sick Children's Trust.

## M-way toll may fund new road building proposals

By NICHOLAS WOOD  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PLANS to charge motorists for using the existing motorway network are soon to be unveiled by John MacGregor, the transport secretary.

A Green Paper putting forward the idea of electronic tolls on such routes as the M1 and the M6, to raise money towards the £20 billion road programme, will be published by Mr MacGregor after Easter. The move, hinted at by John Major last week, comes against a background of mounting government concern about the spiralling £44 billion public sector deficit. Ministers accept that with such pressure on the public purse and a long-term spending review under way in Whitehall, they will have to look to alternative sources of funding.

As the political storm over the spending review intensifies, the shadow cabinet will demand an emergency statement in parliament today from Michael Portillo, chief secretary to the Treasury, to explain the scale and depth of the review. Labour is convinced that the government is hell-bent on smashing the welfare state, with attacks on health, education, transport and other key areas of social and economic activity.

The row raged amid growing suspicions that Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, may be forced to increase taxation — a move that conflicts with what Labour describes as "Tory dogma" — in his Budget next month.

Mr MacGregor is emphasising that he will seek views on his road toll proposals before making a decision. The plans are clearly long term and will depend on the success of the review.

Spending rethink, page 2  
Anatole Kaletsky, page 34

## De Klerk and Mandela on verge of deal to delay majority rule

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

TALKS are to resume in Cape Town on Wednesday on a deal between the South African government and the African National Congress on delaying black majority rule until the end of the century.

Agreement is reported to be close on the proposal that the country should be run until then by a black/white coalition government of national unity. This would delay the introduction of full democracy, after more than 300 years of white minority rule, to the year 2000 or slightly beyond. But it also indicates that President de Klerk has accepted the inevitability of black majority rule and that he will be prepared to serve under a black president.

If the ANC wins a majority of votes, as it is almost certain to do, in the country's first multi-racial election, it will share power with the National

Party, the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party and other groups. Majority rule will be put on hold to ensure stability on the road to democracy.

Under the existing constitution, such an election must be held by the middle of next year, when the five-year term of the present Parliament expires.

A series of bilateral discussions between the government and the ANC began early in December aimed at bringing about a resumption of the multi-party constitutional negotiations which foundered last year with the collapse of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa. That broke down over the government's insistence on minority vetoes in any new constitutional arrangement and the new proposal goes far towards redressing it.

The ANC want the issue settled before it will join the government in the first phase of power-sharing in a Transitional Executive Council which President de Klerk envisages will be in place by June.

The ANC will face difficulties, however, in persuading its militants that power-sharing is acceptable, and the right-wing Conservative Party will reject it out of hand. The government's main concern will be to persuade Inkatha the arrangement can work.



Coming to the crunch: President de Klerk resumes constitutional talks with Mr Mandela this week



Power-share deal, page 11

## Be ready with force, Wörner warns West

THE West must be ready to use force in Bosnia and other troublespots to stay credible, Manfred Wörner, Nato secretary-general, told Western defence ministers at the weekend (Eve-Anne Prentice writes).

"We must not shrink from the legitimate use of force," he told a meeting of defence experts in Munich. The United Nations could not handle everything alone, and peacekeeping and aid should not be a substitute for curbing aggression. He spoke as airlines halted flights to Croatia and a UN airlift to Sarajevo was suspended after a German relief plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire.

Fighting spread across Croatia and Bosnia as the UN, America and the EC struggled vainly to find a common policy towards the Balkan wars before the security council meets, probably today.

Fighting spreads, page 9

## Two held in explosives raid

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

TWO suspected members of an Irish terrorist group captured trying to break into a West Country explosives store were last night being questioned by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch.

As the men, both Irish and in their 20s, were held yesterday in the high-security unit at Paddington Green police station, police were investigating links with the Irish National Liberation Army. A nationwide hunt was made for a third man, who escaped. The

three had been under surveillance for days in a undercover police operation.

In recent months the IRA has normally smuggled supplies into Britain by sea and has rarely attempted to steal from quarry stores which are usually secure. The amount of material held by the IRA is not known, and the group has seldom carried out attacks on the mainland.

Yesterday's arrests were made after the three men, thought to have been living in

the university area of Bristol, drove to a quarry at Westbury-sub-Mendip, near Wells, late on Saturday night. After days of trailing them, police knew they were planning to break into a quarry store capable of holding tons of Semtex and commercial explosive. Officers lay in wait and a police helicopter with night flying equipment was on standby.

The three men arrived at the quarry on Sunday.

Continued on page, col 4  
Extradition test, page 7

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# Tory rethink on welfare state will put benefit net under scrutiny



Lilley: strongest backing yet for welfare schemes

By NICHOLAS WOOD AND PHILIP WEBSTER

THE biggest shake-up of the welfare state in a generation will offer workers incentives to opt out of the state pension and to take out private insurance to cover themselves against losing their jobs.

The future of child benefit will also be closely scrutinised by Michael Portillo, the Treasury chief secretary, in talks with Peter Lilley, the social security secretary.

The health service will come under the Treasury spotlight as ministers seek to convince the markets that they are serious about tackling a public sector deficit officially projected to rise to £44 billion this year and likely to balloon beyond £50 billion in later years.

The huge scope of the review was confirmed publicly by the Treasury for the first time yesterday. Stephen Dorrell, the financial secretary, said

the whole of government expenditure was being reviewed so that "assumptions are challenged and all expenditure is justified to ensure that it reflects today's priorities".

At the same time a number of senior Tories urged Norman Lamont to consider raising taxes in the Budget as a way of tackling the deficit. Lord Tebbit said: "I would be willing to pay a bit more tax provided he cuts public expenditure, but not otherwise." David Mellor, a former Treasury chief secretary, said: "We recognise that the needs of the hour mean that the Chancellor can contemplate tax increases. What we cannot have are people who bury their heads in the sand. The government must not be discouraged when it is necessary to be tough."

The scale of possible changes was disclosed by Mr Lilley and Virginia Bottomley, the health secretary, at

the Young Conservatives' weekend conference in Southend.

Mrs Bottomley said she would be looking to the private sector to play a bigger role in building hospitals for both private and public patients and in providing services to patients. She believes a closer partnership could cut the cost of hospital building and inject greater efficiency into the £30-billion-a-year service.

Mr Lilley also gave the strongest public backing of any minister to welfare, saying that the principle of requiring the jobs to offer something in return for their benefits had been accepted by the government. However, big practical problems of cost and the danger of displacing workers from existing jobs had to be overcome. He predicted the gradual introduction of a form of welfare into job training and work experience schemes for the long-term unemployed. Mr Lilley said: "We will

look at any ideas that are put to us. We want to look at it with, in the back of our minds, the principles we believe in: focusing money on those in greatest need and making sure that where possible people have control over their own money."

The social security secretary held out changes to Serps (the state earnings-related pension scheme) — under which people are given cash incentives to make private provision for their old age — as a model for possible changes.

He said that at present 10 million people were in occupational pension schemes and five million had private pensions out of a total of 25 million people covered. He hoped the ratio could be increased. "We have always believed that the government should make sure it provides support for those who cannot support themselves, but also it should enable people to make additional provision for themselves."

We have already got the option to opt out in Serps.

The basic state pension, child benefit and unemployment benefit are covered by manifesto pledges and could not be abandoned before the next election without a political outcry. Mr Lilley said that pledges should be kept if possible but "in extremes" a government might have to depart from its manifesto.

Mrs Bottomley wants private firms to come to the aid of the NHS on four fronts:

- Contracting out support services such as computing and accountancy to companies.
- Building "patient hotels" alongside state hospitals for use by private patients being treated in NHS facilities and by private patients prepared to pay for a little luxury and privacy.
- Leasing facilities such as kidney dialysis machines from private firms and clinics.

Accelerating the sale of surplus land to raise money.

Mrs Bottomley said it was time to end the "apartheid" between the two sectors. "The fundamental principle of the NHS — that it should be available to all regardless of their ability to pay — cannot and will not be breached. But that does not stop us from exploring better ways of delivering health care. We can learn from our experience of social care where there are strongly developed private and voluntary sectors."

Gordon Brown, the shadow chancellor, last night wrote to the prime minister demanding that the public spending review should not become an excuse for abandoning pledges made at the election.

He described the review as a "panic response" to a failure of economic policy.

Motoway charges, page 1

## Major to give builders cash incentive for rented homes

Government help for private companies to provide low-cost homes for rent would help to curb housing associations

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major is planning more encouragement to the private-rented sector by allowing companies to compete for a large slice of the £2 billion allocated each year for the provision of low-cost homes for rent.

Plans under study by the Downing Street policy unit would bring private companies into direct competition with the housing association movement, which some ministers say is becoming increasingly politicised. During the past ten years, housing associations have largely taken over from local councils the role as the main provider of affordable housing.

But under plans backed by senior ministers, private firms would be able to apply for grants of between 20 and 30 per cent of the capital cost of building low-cost homes.

They would compete with housing associations, which will this year receive about £2.4 billion through the Housing Corporation towards their costs of providing affordable homes for rent. In the Autumn Statement, the £1.8 billion already allocated was increased by £600 million as part of an emergency package to boost the housing market.

Conservative officials are pressing the plan because of claims that the housing association movement is becoming increasingly stretched by the demands placed by the government upon it.

Some ministers, however, believe that the movement is showing signs of becoming politicised. One minister said: "This movement has grown and grown. It is becoming a monster we can no longer control."

There have been allegations that some housing associa-

tions have deliberately built or acquired low-cost properties in marginal Conservative wards in some local authority areas. Some right-wing ministers regard the housing associations as unduly restrictive because there is no right-to-buy for their tenants.

There are, however, cash incentives for people living in such properties to acquire their own homes, thus making the houses available for those with a greater need.

The move is seen as the latest attempt by the government to encourage the private-rented sector.

Sir George Young, the housing minister, suggested last month that tax concessions and other incentives could be introduced to encourage financial institutions such as pension funds to invest in housing for rent.

He said his talks with financial institutions showed they were interested in investing but that "at the moment the sums don't quite add up".

The government is already planning to reduce the grant paid to housing associations for each new home. The figure, currently standing at 72 per cent, is to be reduced to 55 per cent by 1995.

Institutional investors have reacted sceptically to the idea that they might invest in housing for rent, citing the lack of investment and the small size of the potential investment.

□ The number of people caught up in the negative equity trap — when their homes are worth less than they borrowed to buy them — has increased sharply since October and owners in the North of England and Scotland are now also affected, according to figures from Newcastle University researchers.

## Reformist Smith embraces change

By OUR CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith yesterday set out a "new political approach" based on the advancement of the individual. In a speech to the Labour local government conference in Bournemouth he also rejected the old emphasis on the state control of industry and embraced the merits of the mixed economy.

Mr Smith said Labour's values should give the party the confidence to move forward and plan a better future for Britain. He wanted a Britain which was economically successful, profoundly democratic and socially just. "Labour has won in the past, and will win again, when we embody the hopes and aspirations of the ordinary people of this country for a better life for themselves and their families."

Labour had to embrace change as its ally. It should learn the political lessons of the past decade at home and abroad that extreme ideology, both left and right, had failed. "What we need is a new political approach for a new political era. A new politics that puts people first, that rejects dogma and embraces practical common sense solutions."

He promised that Labour's new economic policy would be based on the belief that the most important priority was to invest in people, to provide opportunities and skills that were the building blocks for individual and national prosperity.

Mr Smith recommitted Labour to the aspiration of full employment. "Labour's goal must be about the advancement of individual people — about their freedom and autonomy, about their ability to participate and capacity to prosper — which can only fully be achieved in a strong and supportive society."

The Labour leader said he stood on the same ground on which Labour had always stood — on the side of freedom, democracy, responsibility and justice.

He called for an effective combination of "dynamic markets and active government" to achieve prosperity and social progress. "What makes both work best is active citizenship. Markets need the stimulus of the empowered consumer; government needs the stimulus of the participating electorate."

Mr Smith set out his personal policy initiatives. He threw his weight behind a bill



Showing his hand: John Smith at the Bournemouth conference yesterday

of rights to protect citizens against the abuse of power by the state; the social chapter of the Maastricht Treaty to establish clear rights for people at work; a freedom of information act to give people the right to know what actions their government was taking; devolution of power to the nations and regions; an attack on pollution; a new definition of full employment which recognised the rights of part-time

workers; and a strengthened national commitment to manufacturing industry.

He promised that under Labour economic policy-making would become more open and accountable. Labour's aim was to put people back at the heart of policies, replace dogma with imaginative policies and shape a new democracy for Britain. He said: "What we have in this country at the moment is not real

democracy. It is elective dictatorship. Once every four or five years, at a time most advantageous to the party in power, we have a general election. For the past 14 years we have had a party in power that has sought systematically to increase its own powers and to destroy, bit by bit, the power of other branches of our democracy."

Smith pledge, page 1

## Labour urged to hold enquiry into workfare

By JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith, the Labour leader, is being urged to look at workfare schemes as part of Labour's study on social justice.

Lord Plant of Highfield, chairman of Labour's committee on electoral reform, today calls for the Bennie commission on social justice to examine the pros and cons of requiring jobless people to work for their benefits. Mr Smith has made clear a compulsory workfare scheme is not on Labour's agenda in spite of President Clinton's support for the idea. Nevertheless, he has been under increasing pressure from some members of the shadow cabinet at least to consider the principle of the idea.

Writing in a Fabian Society pamphlet, published today, Lord Plant calls on Sir Gordon Borrie to put full employment on top of his agenda. "We have to offer hope and some kind of plausible future to those who believe that they

will never work again. The question of employment and its future goes to the heart of any strategy for social justice."

He argues that if social justice is to do with a system of co-operation and reciprocity, "then an obligation to undertake work which we know is one of the best routes of poverty is part of what reciprocity requires". The state equally had a duty to invest in jobs and training.

Meanwhile, Bill Morris, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, today defends John Smith's leadership and attacks his internal critics. "There is nothing sillier than the sniping campaign that appears to have started in a few unrepresentative quarters against John Smith. Some people simply cannot get away from the habit of mistaking politicking for politics and are never happy without an internal squabble."

## M-way tolls may fund new road proposals

Continued from page 1

successful development of electronic monitoring of vehicles using the motorways.

Theoretically, depending on the charges levied, motorway tolls could raise large sums of money. Tolls could also make it easier for the railways to compete with road transport, strengthening the questionable commercial viability of the British Rail privatisation.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr MacGregor said that financial pressures were among the factors behind the idea, which is certain to provoke angry protests.

"After the Easter recess there will be a consultative document looking at all these issues, in particular whether user charges in one form or another can make a contribution to the colossal road building programme we have ahead of us," he said.

"We have a record building programme at the moment, but even so it would take many years for the whole of the schemes that we have in

mind to be completed. Therefore I think it's legitimate to see whether road-user charging can play a part in that and also whether it has some contribution to public debate about a level playing field between road and rail."

In petrol taxes and vehicle excise duty, motorists contribute much more than the £2 billion a year spent on new roads, most of which is now going on motorway widening and building by-passes.

According to the most recent figures, average 24-hour traffic flow on the motorways is running at almost 55,000 vehicles. On sections of the M6 and M25, however, traffic could be over 130,000 cars, vans and lorries a day.

## 200 Scots women in hepatitis scare

Health officials in Scotland were last night examining the case notes of 200 women treated by a doctor found to have hepatitis B. A similar screening programme was launched last week in Stafford where a woman contracted the disease after being treated by the same doctor. Ayr and Arran health board said that the likelihood of any patients in Scotland having been infected was very slight.

In 1990 and 1991, before moving to England, the doctor worked as a senior house officer in gynaecology at Crosshouse hospital, Kilmarnock, Strathclyde, and as senior house officer in obstetrics at Ayrshire Central Hospital, Irvine. He is now on leave from Stafford district general hospital and being counselled. Staffordshire health officials have offered blood tests to 1,000 women who have been operated on by him since February 1991. The 26-year-old woman who contracted the disease had a Caesarian section at the Stafford hospital in September.

## Charity gets Gorbachev

A small British charity is to have former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as its international head. He is to be the first president of CLIC International — the overseas arm to be launched by the Cancer and Leukaemia in Childhood Trust whose Bristol headquarters he plans to visit. The charity, with a £2 million turnover, pioneered home-from-home facilities for parents of children in hospital, provides at-home nursing facilities in rural areas and supports research into childhood cancers. Mr Gorbachev was keen to learn of CLIC's care programmes after exchange visits involving medical experts from the Children's Hospital of Russia, in Moscow.

## Woman killed in road

A young woman found crumpled and bleeding to death in a street in Comberton, Cambridgeshire, died from multiple injuries consistent with being involved in a road accident, a five-hour post mortem examination showed yesterday. Police, who still have not formally identified the victim, said last night that they were questioning a local man at Parkside police station, Cambridge, in connection with the death. The woman, aged 18, who was studying travel and tourism at the Cambridge Regional College, worked on Saturday night as a waitress at a pub in Barton a mile from her home. She went on to a party at another pub. She was not seen again until being found shortly after 3am yesterday.

## Seven held over killing

Seven people were being questioned by police yesterday about the death of Stephen Smith, 30, after violence erupted outside the Archer pub in Plymouth, Devon, on Saturday night. Mr Smith died after his jugular vein was pierced by what police believe to be the neck of a broken bottle. His pregnant wife, who also has a 22-month-old son, was today being comforted by relatives. Of the seven people in custody, one is being questioned about the killing, and the six others in connection with allegations of violent disorder.

## Trapped PC rescued

A police constable climbing with two companions in Glencoe was rescued yesterday after being trapped for 18 hours on a mountain crag. The companions of Robert Burdett, 35, from Brighton, raised the alarm yesterday and he was taken safely off the mountain by Glencoe mountain rescue team assisted by volunteers and an RAF Sea King helicopter from Lossiemouth. The officer was reported to be safe and well after his overnight ordeal on the Aonach Eagach ridge.

## 999 show goes on

The BBC said last night it would continue to screen the documentary series 999, fronted by Michael Buerk, right, although filming of a reconstruction in which a stuntman died had been cancelled. Tip Tipping, 34, was killed when parachutes failed as he tried to reconstruct the lucky escape of a sky diver over Brunton, Northumberland. Mr Buerk said the 999 team was devastated by the death.



## Father on death charge

The father of Linda Fleming, 23, whose battered body was found in a moorland ditch a week ago, was charged with her murder last night. Derek Fleming, 51, manager of a joinery firm, who was arrested last Thursday, will appear before Halifax magistrates today. Miss Fleming, of Eiland, West Yorkshire, was a trainee hospital pharmacist.

## Bank Melli Iran

The unfair dismissal claim by Iranian bank clerk, Ms Soraya Demeshghi, against her employer, Bank Melli Iran, was dismissed by the North London industrial tribunal on January 20, 1993. The tribunal accepted that the bank had acted fairly in dismissing her in July 1990. She had been suspended in May 1990 following warnings relating to her work, behaviour

and attendance. The tribunal also found in the bank's favour after a hearing in November 1991, rejecting her allegations of direct and indirect discrimination, including the wearing of an Islamic headscarf. The bank maintained throughout, and the tribunal accepted, that Ms Demeshghi was dismissed solely because of her unsatisfactory conduct.

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# Parents, police and MPs demand tough sentences for rape

BY ADAM FRESCO

MALE judges should be banned from presiding over rape cases, an MP claimed yesterday as anger grew about the 15-year-old rapist allowed to go free after being ordered to pay for a holiday for his schoolgirl victim.

Tory and Labour MPs have criticised Judge John Prosser, whose sentence has also been condemned by police, the girl's father and Victim Support.

At Newport Crown Court last week, he put the youth on a three-year supervision order, saying that a custodial sentence might result in his mixing with people who would teach him "more bad habits". Making the compensation order, he said: "It will give the girl the chance of a good holiday to help her get over the trauma."

Harry Greenway, Conservative MP for Ealing North, said: "This is so obviously a job for a woman judge in the wake of that scandalously inadequate sentence. Nobody, other than a woman, would have the insight into the ordeal of a girl who has been raped. All this demonstrates the need to take men off the bench when rape cases are being heard."

Marjorie Mowlam, Labour spokeswoman on women's issues, said: "The judge should not continue in his job as he clearly fails to understand that rape is a crime of violence." The father of the 15-year-old victim, from Cwmbran, Gwent, said she did not want the money for a holiday. "All we want is to put the boy who did this where he belongs. He lives only half-a-mile away and my daughter could bump into him at any time. It is not a holiday she wants but a chance to rebuild her shattered life here with her family and friends around her. She can't do this knowing

## The controversial punishment for a teenage rapist has led to a call for a review of the sentencing of young offenders

this boy could be round the corner. Compensation does not come into it. She does not want the money and that's all there is to it."

The father, a 36-year-old cleaner, added: "My daughter could not bring herself to go on holiday knowing the boy who raped her was paying. She's never asked for compensation, all she wants is justice."

Helen Reeves, director of Victim Support, said yesterday: "I was horrified by the decision of the judge. It was not so much the lack of a prison sentence as the lack of sensitivity of the judge who thinks a holiday can make up for being raped. No compensation order should be made unless the victim has been asked if they want it."

John Over, chief constable of Gwent, wants a judicial review of the case and said the police would be talking to the Crown Prosecution Service today.

"Such a sentence is woefully inadequate and is no deterrent to this most dreadful of crimes. To walk free for doing such an

awful thing really means that we have got out values wrong," he said.

Sir Frederick Lawton, a former Court of Appeal judge, said the government should set up a royal commission into the penal system because of the case.

He said Judge Prosser's powers in the case had been very restricted because the defendant was so young. "The court could have ordered him to be detained at Her Majesty's pleasure, but that would have been in a community home because he is so young."

"It is a ridiculous state of affairs. The courts have got to show that this particular kind of conduct will not be tolerated. There ought to be an immediate royal commission. It could recommend how you deal with this kind of offender."

Judge Prosser, 60, was told in court that the youth committed the attack on his 15th birthday. He dragged the girl from school into a nearby wood and raped her after demanding a birthday kiss.

The teenager, a businessman's son, denied rape but was found guilty after the girl had given evidence in court. He was expelled from the school but his victim has returned to study for ten GCSE examinations this summer.

Mr Over said: "My heart goes out to the young girl and her family and also to my officers who worked so closely with them. I'm worried about this girl. She is very nice and she has got to try to forget all this at some stage."



Mowlam: judge should not continue in the job

Leading article, page 15

## Mother of abandoned baby sought

A DISTRESSED woman who claimed to have abandoned her baby daughter on a cold hillside was urged yesterday to come forward after a massive police hunt failed to find the child.

Police said they were taking the woman's claims seriously and have mounted an urgent attempt to trace her. She need fear no recriminations for causing trouble but may be able to reassure officers as to her safety and that of her baby.

Inspector Norman Sheffield, of West Mercia police, said: "The woman rang a Birmingham hospital on Friday night, telling staff she had left her three-and-a-half-month old baby Rachel wrapped in blankets in an army shelter at Lickey Hills, a large wooded park in Hereford and Worcester. She said she returned to the shelter but the baby was no longer there."

"She was obviously in a distressed state and claimed to have taken an overdose," Mr Sheffield said. A police hunt using sniffer dogs and a helicopter failed to find any trace of the child and was called off on Saturday night.

Mr Sheffield said: "Police are treating the call as genuine and there is obviously concern for both mother and baby." Police have now switched their enquiries to hospitals, doctors and health centres who may be able to help identify the mother and child.

Mr Sheffield also appealed for neighbours, relatives or friends of the woman to convince her to call police, or to contact officers themselves. All calls would be treated in strictest confidence, he said.

## Scientists link cot deaths to kidney weakness

BY NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A LINK between cot deaths and babies with underdeveloped kidneys has been discovered by British scientists.

The finding has been made possible by the development of a remarkable three-dimensional microscope, which has allowed the team to study infant kidneys in unprecedented detail.

The research, carried out by scientists at Liverpool University, offers the first indication that a common cause could underpin many cases of sudden infant death syndrome or cot death. A study of 24 babies who had unexpectedly died showed that about two-thirds had significantly fewer nephrons.

These are biological filters that enable kidneys to regulate fluid levels in the body and remove toxins.

Healthy babies should have about a million nephrons in each kidney but many of the cot death babies had far fewer, in some cases just 350,000.

Several causes have been suggested for cot death, including overheating, respiratory infections and the lack of a protein that keeps the lungs elastic.

A deficiency of kidney filters could link several of those explanations by making such children vulnerable to dehydration and disease which is filtered into the urine.

The researchers, who were funded by the Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths charity, believe the poor kid-

ney development occurs in the womb. Up to 20,000 babies are born each year in Britain suffering from Intra-Uterine Growth Retardation (IUGR) which leaves some with low birth weights although others can be born at normal weight.

The researchers, led by Dick van Velzen, professor of foetal and infant pathology at the university, believe cot death babies may be part of this general syndrome, which appears to lead to infants missing out on key developmental stages because of a lack of proper nutrition.

What causes the syndrome remains a mystery but it could be linked with smoking or infections in the womb.

Professor van Velzen said yesterday: "I think it's extremely significant. Up to now we've only studied causes of cot death, which is why there are so many theories. We have never been able to explain why in so many cases such a little cause can bring about death. This research will help us identify children at risk."

Joyce Epstein, secretary general of the foundation, said yesterday: "This is an interesting piece of research but we are still at an early stage. Only 24 sudden infant death syndrome babies were involved."

The team are planning to deploy the microscope, developed by Dr Vyvyan Howard, a lecturer in the department, to study the brains, lungs of both IUGR and cot death babies to see if other vital organs are underdeveloped.



Man power: Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Dr Michael Stroud broke the record for the longest unsupported polar trek on Friday

## Polar explorers add another 380 miles to epic journey

BY JAMES LANDALE

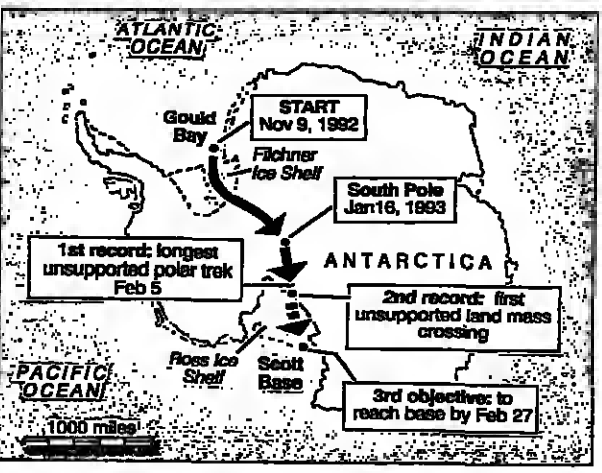
IGNORING hunger, frostbite and injury, the British explorers Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Dr Michael Stroud have decided to walk a further 387 miles to their base camp on the Antarctic ice shelf, even though the pair were on the point of breaking a second record yesterday.

David Harrison, expedition spokesman in London, said: "They have made it clear that it is their intention to continue in the direction of Scott base." They had intended to fly the last leg of the journey.

Last night, they were just a few miles away from becoming the first people to walk across the Antarctic land mass unaided. They broke the record for the longest unsupported polar trek late on Friday night after pulling their 400lb sleds 1,275 miles in 88 days without the aid of dogs or vehicles.

Anne Kershaw, at the expedition base in Punta Arenas in Chile, said yesterday: "They walked 17.6 miles on Saturday, leaving about 20 miles to go." She said they were expected to reach Ross ice shelf sometime today.

Ms Kershaw said the frostbite on Dr Stroud's hand and Sir Ranulph's foot, which is deeply infected, were also getting worse. "It will be pretty painful, particularly for Ran," she said. "But they're not talking about it



much." Both men are said to have lost a third of their body weight. "Michael is following all the medical procedures on a daily basis. He is aware of how severe and critical the situation is," Ms Kershaw said.

Their progress was hampered yesterday by the loss of a third skipole down a crevasse. "The Beardmore Glacier is sheer ice. With ten knots of wind behind them and crevasses either side, they will have little control as they go down," Ms Kershaw said. However, she said they had made good progress on Saturday, walking for a good 12 hours. She said: "I'm sure their spirits have been boosted by the fact that the end is now in sight."

When they reach the ice shelf, Sir Ranulph, 48 and Dr Stroud, 37, will be slowed by the "creasing" of the ice as it meets the land. After passing this "hinge zone", they will have a much smoother walk on the ice.

They must reach Scott base before 6am on Saturday, February 27, otherwise the ship waiting to take them home will be blocked in by the Antarctic winter ice. This means they would have to travel about 15 to 20 miles a day over the ice to make the deadline.

"If they have to be rescued — say if Ran's foot gives out or if they run out of food — it would be much easier to get them off the ice shelf because it is flatter," Mr Harrison said. Two Twin Otter snow planes are standing by at Scott base.

The two men aim to raise £2 million for the Multiple Sclerosis Society.



Will power: Sir Ranulph is suffering from frostbite

## Explosives store raid is foiled

Continued from page 1

limestone quarry owned by Pioneer Aggregates UK just after midnight. Under cover of mist, two of the men made their way to the high security store, thought to be one of the largest in the country. When armed police surprised them they tried to run away through a cordon to reach their getaway car.

The third man escaped in the mist. The helicopter and officers with dogs searched the isolated hills but failed to find the Irishman, who is described as 21, dressed in jeans and a bomber jacket, and with a strong accent. He dumped his car 200 yards from the quarry and made off on foot. Fifteen minutes later he stole a four-wheel-drive vehicle from the village of Draycott near by.

Michael Hedges, assistant chief constable of Avon and Somerset, said: "The mist was so bad, even though our officers were standing only ten yards apart, they could not see anything. The helicopter managed to get within a mile of the quarry but the pilot could not see the ground. A handgun was found at the scene." Yesterday 50 officers searched the area as the two suspects were taken to London.

Extradition test, page 7

# AREA CODES CHANGE ON PHONEDAY

ON 16 APRIL 1995, your area code will change. OfTel, the Office of Telecommunications, has announced that the availability of new telephone numbers in the UK is to be increased.

Recent years have seen considerable growth in the range of telecoms services on offer, and in the number of companies operating such services.

These have been matched by increases in customer demand.

To ensure that these trends can continue, and to allow customers to benefit in full from the continuing growth in the networks, one digit is to be added to all UK area codes.

The change will come into effect on Phoneday, 16 April 1995.

All UK geographic area codes will have a 1 inserted after the initial 0. For example, the Dundee code changes from 0382 to 01382; the London codes from 071 to 0171 and 081 to 0181; and so on.

Bristol, Leeds, Leicester, Nottingham and Sheffield will each receive entirely new codes to help meet the rapid growth in demand for telecoms services in these cities.

Their local numbers will also be extended by the addition of an extra digit at the start of the existing number.

At the same time, all international dialling codes will change from the 010 prefix to 00. This will bring the UK into line with the rest of Europe, as required by the EC.

If you'd like to know more about Phoneday, call for your free information pack on 0800 01 01 01.

16 APRIL 1995

## PHONEDAY

AREA CODES STARTING 0 WILL START 01

## Official dressing down for dinner

BY ROBIN YOUNG

BAITLE has been joined over the correct dress for patrons of London's great hotel restaurants.

The age of elegance may have passed into history elsewhere in the capital, but traditionalists have comforted themselves with the knowledge that lunch or dinner at a London hotel meant jacket and tie at the very least. All this will change with the opening this month of the Regent, a £75 million refurbishment of what was the Great Central Hotel on Marylebone Road.

Though the official opening date is February 20, the hotel's restaurants are already open and the management has announced that no dress codes will be imposed, even in their gastronomic restaurant, The Dining Room. Wolfgang Nitschke, the hotel's gen-

eral manager, said: "We want a casual and relaxed atmosphere, and though many of our customers will wear business suits, we have no intention of demanding that our guests wear jacket and tie. Roll-neck sweaters and open shirt collars are quite acceptable, and we will not ban people wearing jeans, track-suits or shell-suits."

When pressed, he conceded that he would not expect anyone to present themselves for lunch or dinner in shorts or swimming trunks. "We have a poolside bar for that," he said.

The Regent is not the first London hotel to abandon such dress codes. The Grosvenor House, Forte's flagship on Park Lane, no longer requires jacket and tie for lunch or dinner in its Pavilion restaurant, which has recently been refurbished as a brasserie.

In other establishments, though, old

rules prevail. Lucinda Buxton, for the Savoy Group, said: "We require jackets and ties at dinner, and ban jeans. We do keep a stock of jackets and ties to be loaned to customers who need them, but frankly I would not recommend them."

A spokesman for the Ritz said the only "slightly less pompous" meal there was Sunday breakfast, and jeans were banned "absolutely". The Dorchester said it still required jackets and ties and "smart dress for ladies".

Grete Hobbs, owner of the Inverlochy Castle Hotel at Fort William in Scotland, said she had no intention of abandoning strict dress code there. "Customers who have paid large sums of money to come somewhere smart have the right to expect it," she said.

Leading article, page 15

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Euro-sceptics reject Major's stance and debate voting with Labour on the social chapter

## Young Tories cheer as Maastricht treaty is torn up at conference

By NICHOLAS WOOD AND PHILIP WEBSTER

JOHN Major's European policy was roundly rejected by the Conservative party's youth wing yesterday after a stormy debate in which defenders of the Maastricht treaty were booed and jeered.

One speaker at the Young Conservatives' annual conference in Southend, Essex, was given a standing ovation after tearing up a copy of the treaty in full view of the 300-strong audience. Another was cheered for demanding the resignation of Sir Edward Heath as life patron of the YCs.

The debate came as senior Conservatives clashed over the possibility of Tory Euro-rebels combining with Labour to vote down the Maastricht treaty bill. Lord Tebbit, the former cabinet minister, said he was still considering the implications of Tory dissidents voting with Labour for amendments inserting the social chapter, containing employment guidelines, into the legislation.

But he said on BBC Television's *Breakfast with Frost*: "If they did vote for it, it would amend the treaty in the UK Parliament and the whole thing would have to be renegotiated, so the whole thing would be dead."

David Mellor, the former national heritage secretary, said that the Tory Euro-sceptics might overreach

themselves. Maastricht was a great success for Mr Major to have secured an opt-out for Britain over the social chapter. "It would be a terrible thing if Conservative MPs were prepared, because they dislike Maastricht, to vote to insert the social chapter into the bill. That would be outrageous and a disgraceful thing to do."

The uproar at the Young Conservatives' conference marked what had begun as a low-key gathering at which ministers were generally given a respectful hearing. It was another embarrassing reminder to party chiefs and ministers that the scars remain from past divisions within the YCs between "wet" and "dry" factions.

The youthful rebels were egged on by Sir Teddy Taylor, the local MP and leading Euro-sceptic, who made an impromptu appearance at the microphone.

Sir Teddy, who was given a rapturous reception and left the hall with his hands aloft, quoted the reggae star Bob Marley in urging the young activists to "stand up for your rights".

Paul Oakley, 24, chairman of Shrewsbury YCs, who tore up the treaty, said that some people would prefer to be "at the front of Europe" rather than at its heart.

He said: "The prime minister is being stubborn over

Europe to prove how different he is to Baroness Thatcher. But she had an excuse for her pig-headed attitude. She was right."

Matthew Palmer, former chairman of Greater London YCs, said that Sir Edward was out of touch and should sever his links with the YCs.

After the defeat of an anodyne motion congratulating the government on its European stance by a majority of about two to one, the eastern area YCs condemned the behaviour of their fellow activists. They issued a statement reinforcing their full support for Mr Major "following the unfortunate scenes at the debate on Europe".

They said the vast majority of YCs in their area supported Mr Major's vision of Britain at the heart of the European Community.



Raucous majority: cheering Euro-rebels surround young Tory supporters of the Maastricht treaty at their conference yesterday

## Market rules force cancer unit closure

By JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN's only unit for diagnosing cancers of the skin and muscles, which saves hundreds of lives each year, is to close because of a loophole in the regulations governing the NHS market.

The soft tissue tumour unit, based at St Thomas's hospital, London, provides an expert diagnostic service to hospitals in Britain and abroad, saving patients from disfiguring surgery or chemotherapy when they do not have cancer.

The unit receives 11,100 tissue samples a year, three-quarters from the UK, taken from patients who doctors suspect may have cancer. Dr Chris Fletcher, consultant pathologist and director of the unit, said: "I have files of cases which the local doctors have called benign when they are malignant and malignant when they are benign."

A recent case involved a young child with a lump on his shoulder thought to be Kaposi's sarcoma, a common cancer in Aids victims. The child had already been referred to a cancer specialist for a painful and debilitating course of chemotherapy when Dr Fletcher confirmed that the lump was benign.

Professor Peter Lachmann, president of the Royal College of Pathologists, said the service was of national impor-

tance. "If local doctors get things wrong they either take limbs off when it is not necessary or leave them and the patient dies. It is a very difficult area and it should be done by someone experienced who sees lots of these cases."

Dr Fletcher, who has also spared a senior cabinet minister painful treatment after diagnosing a suspected cancerous growth as benign, said his request for central funding, which is backed by the Royal College of Pathologists, was being opposed for "purely doctrinaire reasons" by the health department.

A spokesman said that only clinical services qualified for supra-regional funding, not diagnostic services, but denied that this was a loophole that officials had overlooked.

The health department says the unit must charge hospitals for its services. But Dr Fletcher said he deals with every health district in the country, as well as hospitals abroad, and to introduce charging would be a bureaucratic nightmare.

"The unit costs only £150,000 a year to run and to spend an extra £20,000-£30,000 a year collecting pennies from everywhere is lunacy. I cost less than those redundant millionaires who get their mortgages paid by social security," Dr Fletcher added.



Chris Fletcher: "Unit costs only £150,000 a year"

## Top-secret spy plane thin end of the wedge

A SECRET wedge-shaped American spy plane that has been "spotted" by crofters and oilfield workers flying over the Shetlands and Hebrides may be one of a family of new reconnaissance vehicles being tested by the US (Michael Evans writes).

The Aurora, reported to be capable of flying at eight times the speed of sound at an altitude of up to 130,000ft, was first identified by Christopher Gibson, an oil rig engineer and former member of the Royal Observer Corps.

He reported that the plane was being refuelled in mid air by tankers,

believed to be based at the RAF station at Machrihanish, Strathclyde.

The Pentagon in Washington has denied knowledge of the plane, but the Aurora is believed to be an advanced technology demonstrator, not yet in service with the US Air Force, which could replace the SR71 Blackbird.

The authoritative magazine *International Defence Review* will report later this month that the Americans have also developed an unmanned hypersonic spy plane under a deep black (the highest security classification) programme code-named "Senior".



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# Security role in Ulster dominates review of army manpower

By MICHAEL EVANS  
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

■ The reprieve of two army battalions safeguards the thoroughness of preparations for soldiers bound for Northern Ireland

The reprieve of two infantry battalions announced last week will have a significant impact on the army's rota for Northern Ireland. However, the strain of having six battalions on emergency duty in Ulster will still dominate the army's manpower planning over the next few years.

For each battalion sent to Ulster for a six-month emergency tour, another two are lined up to prepare for duty there. That means a total of 12 battalions are involved in preparations for every emergency tour, stacking up behind the six already in Ulster.

The battalions on short-term tours are also supported by another 12 regular battalions that are resident in Ulster. Six of the battalions are serving two to two-and-a-half years with their families and the other six are members of the Royal Irish Regiment, the home service unit formed from the merger last year of the Royal Irish Rangers and the Ulster Defence Regiment, which is based in the province.

The first steps to an emergency tour in Ulster are taken 12 months before the deployment date. The commanding officer of the battalion next in line goes to Ulster to carry out reconnaissance of the tactical area of responsibility (TAOR) assigned to his unit.

Training requirements for battalions vary, depending on

where they are to serve. In urban areas such as Londonderry, the soldiers are involved in a mix of foot and vehicle patrols. There are no vehicle patrols in south Armagh because of the risk of mines. The area — notorious as "bandit country" — also has permanent observation posts and soldiers have to be trained in surveillance techniques. In the cities, there are permanent vehicle checkpoints and searches of buildings. The routines and challenges are different.

Every battalion turns over one third of its men each year, either because soldiers leave the army or through promotion or secondment to other units. A battalion on one emergency tour of Northern Ireland will never look the same on the next.

After the commanding officer of a battalion has carried out his reconnaissance, a close observation platoon begins training about nine months before the deployment date. This is a sophisticated reconnaissance platoon of the highest quality soldiers who will be engaged in stake-outs in Ulster.

At the same time, the rest of the battalion restructures its

organisation to meet the requirements of operating in Ulster. A headquarters with five companies is set up, each with an intelligence cell.

The focus switches to all the special skills required in the province, such as driving heavily armoured vehicles, search techniques, photography, crowd control, firing anti-riot rubber bullets and electronic warfare technology. For nine months up to the time they leave for Ulster, the soldiers carry out special training, although not all at once.

Three or four weeks before going, the whole battalion switches exclusively to Ulster training. It is visited by a Northern Ireland training and advisory team (NITAT), which provides an update of the threat, the individuals to watch out for and the latest developments in weapons used by the terrorists.

There follows concentrated training in two special camps in England designed to mirror urban and rural conditions in Northern Ireland. The soldiers are joined by representatives from all the different organisations they will work with in Ulster, including the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the fire brigade, bomb squad and police forensic experts.

## Treasury condemned for plan to sell art collection

By BILL FROST

TREASURY proposals to sell off the government's unique collection of paintings were roundly condemned as "philistine and outrageous" by politicians and the art establishment yesterday.

Sir Roy Strong, a former director of the Victoria & Albert Museum and the National Portrait Gallery, said the plan was cavalier and injudicious. "This sale is another of those Thatcherite ideas like getting rid of British Rail; it will be the Church of England next. The thought of selling off a collection which features hundreds of really rather good works is quite outrageous."

Under the Treasury plan, which is being fought tooth and nail by the heritage department, works by artists including Gainsborough, Sickert and Augustus John would pass into private hands. Dr Wendy Baron, the collection's curator, has reportedly described the proposed sell-off as "not a feasible suggestion".

The heritage department said yesterday: "In the present climate, the Treasury is looking around generally. We at the heritage department would not welcome it and that is why we have no plans on the subject."

Sir Roy said the threatened paintings, which hang in embassies and ministerial offices, were a powerful expression of Britain's history and culture.

"This proposal strikes at British culture — one of the few internationally recognised flags which is not yet in tatters," he said. "Every single British embassy is hung with pictures from the collection. They show the long links between the two nations and provide an extraordinary depth and power to our history in the eyes of other countries."

Lord Healey, the former Labour cabinet minister, said the proposed sell-off was appalling and absurd and promised to fight the proposals in the Upper House. He said: "It is like selling off a national monument to a theme park — but I would not put that scheme past this



Sir Roy: "Proposal strikes at British culture"

government." While at the Treasury and the defence ministry, Lord Healey decorated his office with pictures from the collection. "The government owns some wonderful works," he said. "This really is one of the Treasury's most short-sighted and philistine ideas yet."

George Levy, a former president of the British Antique Dealers Association, said that all those involved in the arts were appalled by the Treasury proposals. "My phone has not stopped ringing and everyone says that this is absolute nonsense. The rest of the world would laugh at us for such a philistine behaviour. These people will soon be saying we should sell off all the paintings in the National Gallery and then turn the building into a hotel."

Lord Healey said that profits from any sale of the government's collection would be paltry in the present saleroom climate. "The market is flat, so the idea makes no economic sense either. But these absolutely irreplaceable works will eventually improve in value. However, it will be too late then though, because they will be with a private collector."

Bob Cryer, Labour MP for Bradford South, will today table Commons questions on the proposals to Treasury ministers. He said: "This is selling off the family silver with a vengeance. If the Treasury have their way, they will soon be selling off the government's cutlery, too."

Arts, pages 27-29

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Flying in hope: Julie Ride, whose husband Paul is serving a seven-year jail sentence in Baghdad, spoke yesterday of the chance that he would be freed. Mrs Ride, 31, who flew out to visit him with their son William, 23 months, said at Heathrow airport: "We won't know until we get there if

there's any chance of them coming back with us. It's 50-50, I suppose." She is expecting to see her husband tomorrow morning. Mr Ride, 33, of Walthamstow, east London, was working in Kuwait when he strayed across the border last year. With her on the flight were Heather Horne and Iris

Wainwright, the sister and mother of Michael Wainwright, 42, of Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire. He was arrested last May for illegally entering Iraq while on a cycle tour and jailed for ten years. Mrs Horne said: "Our main intention is just to visit them. Anything else would be a bonus."

## The North reverses economic divide on sales of new cars

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

CAR showrooms are recovering fast from recession on Tyneside while motor dealers in the South-East have lost sales worth £3 billion pounds in three years. Figures published today show that a clear economic divide has opened up between the North and the South, but the traditional view of gloomy North and thriving South has been reversed.

Regional analysis by the Retail Motor Industry Federation shows that car sales jumped in large areas of the North and Midlands last year but dropped for the third consecutive year in Surrey, Sussex and Kent.

Car sales soared to a record 2.3 million nationally in 1989, fuelled by the stock market boom and rapid growth in white-collar service industries in the South-East. The descent has been just as rapid, according to the federation, which represents 12,000 car dealers.

Registrations fell nationally to 1.593 million in 1992, down almost 32 per cent and

equivalent to a loss of nearly £16 billion of sales for Britain's car dealers and manufacturers. But in some areas the fall was much greater than the average. In Bedfordshire sales fell 57 per cent between 1989 and 1992; Surrey, 47.4 per cent; East Sussex, 46 per cent; Oxfordshire, 44 per cent; and Kent, 42.9 per cent.

Year-on-year comparisons show little relief for the South. New car sales nationally were up 0.8 per cent last year compared with 1991. In East Sussex, however, they fell 11.8 per cent and in Surrey the fall was 8.5 per cent. Devon, Dorset and Gloucestershire were all down by more than 7 per cent.

The South suffered a 2.6 per cent fall overall in contrast to the 2.5 per cent rise in the North, headed by a 7.3 per cent increase on Tyneside. New car sales were up 5.5 per cent in Northumberland and 4.1 per cent in Humberside. The Midlands also did well, with 5.5 per cent and 4.1 per cent rises in Staffordshire and

Northumberland respectively. Sales were up in Scotland and Wales, and in Hereford and Worcester there was a 12.7 per cent increase.

Dealers in the South-East, which were accustomed to big orders for company cars, have seen their rich pickings crumble with the cuts at many businesses. The North has remained relatively buoyant thanks to new manufacturing facilities, such as Nissan at Washington, Tyne & Wear, and because businesses that slumped down during the last recession in the early 1980s were better able to cope with the present one.

Neil Marshall, director of economic affairs at the federation, said: "We always used to be able to draw a line across the country and look at the riches of the South and wonder how the North could fare. That simply is not true any more. Sales of new cars are a good indicator of what is happening in the economy and these figures show the sorry state of the car market."

## Teenage gang leader absconds from care

By A STAFF REPORTER

THE 13-year-old ringleader of a prolific car crime gang is on the run again in spite of police seizing him in an undercover operation.

Senior officers are dismayed that the youth has been allowed to abscond again to resume his crime spree. They say new laws mean the courts are powerless to protect the public from the joyride addict.

The 5ft youth is regarded as the leader of a gang of six young criminals in the east end of Sunderland, Tyne and Wear. Police believe the gang is responsible for most crimes in the area. When he steals cars, he uses the head rest as a cushion so he can see through the windscreen.

Police launched an undercover operation last week and after a succession of chases the youngster was caught. The youngster was seen last Monday in a stolen Vauxhall Senator. After crashing into a parked car he drove at a wall, bailing out before the smash and escaping.

The next night, uniformed

officers saw him interfering with an Escort. They blocked his path with a police car and got out to investigate. But the youth rammed the patrol car out of the way and sped off. He then dumped the Escort and stole a Cavalier before again trying to ram a police patrol car that spotted him.

He was caught later that night and appeared before a juvenile court on Wednesday. Magistrates placed him into the care of his local authority and he was due back in court the next day. Within hours, however, he had absconded and is still on the run.

Inspector John Hodson, of Sunderland police, said: "We would have liked him to have been remanded to a secure unit."

"But under the new Criminal Justice Act the law states that someone aged 13 has to be remanded into the care of the local authority and Sunderland social services do not have any secure accommodation. It is very frustrating but that is the way the law is."

## Armchair sports fans take charge at touch of a button

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

ARMCHAIR sports fans may soon be able to take control of what they hear and see.

Interactive television, technology that allows viewers to choose camera angles and other parts of the broadcast, is arriving in Britain.

On Sunday, February 21, viewers in up to 50,000 homes in London will, at the touch of a button, be able to play director while doing their own action replay, during a live match between West Ham United and Newcastle.

Such television, commonplace in North America, is coming courtesy of cable television, which in some parts of the country is delivering an array of entertainment, shopping, home banking, local information and cut price telephone services. At present, cable is available to 1.75 million people and should cover 70 per cent of the country by the end of the decade.

Some cable viewers should soon be able to download

video games from an electronic library on to their television system and send messages to friends and business clients.

In Westminster, subscribers to the local cable television company can now shop from home via television for 350 supermarket items, keying in the amounts, desired delivery time and credit card number on a remote control touch pad.

The football match will be available to 50,000 homes in areas including Kensington, Southwark, Ealing and Greenwich. The move opens the way to live, interactive debates in the House of Commons and opera in which viewers can replay an MP's speech or an aria by Domingo.

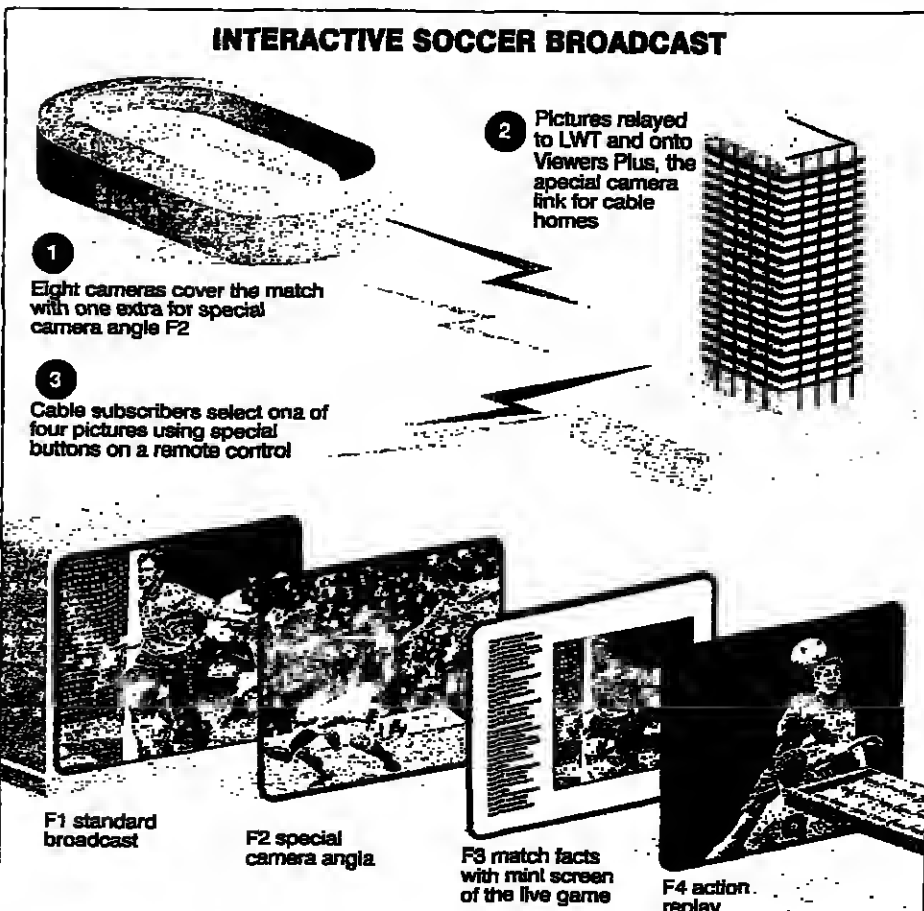
The West Ham broadcast is being carried out by Videotro cable with Carthoo Televisioo and London Weekend Television who will provide broadcasting links between Upton Park and the cable company's headquar-

ters in Lewisham, southeast London. Ted Ayling, the broadcast's producer, said nine cameras would be deployed, eight of which would be used to broadcast the game to viewers in the conventional way. The extra camera will link directly to Videotron's headquarters and onto subscribers' homes.

"People sitting at home have different ideas of what they would like to see. Some do not like close-ups, they prefer a wide angle shot. I cannot tell you where the camera will be at the moment but it will be showing something different," he said.

During the Barcelona Olympics, Videotron tested a prototype interactive service, the company said yesterday.

News of the technology comes as several of the capital's cable companies are close to linking up to develop a film service which, it is claimed, could rival video rental stores and satellite television.









# Pay enquiry considers £20,000 bonuses for chief constables

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

BONUS payments for chief constables worth up to 30 per cent of annual pay are being considered by the Home Office enquiry into police pay and conditions as part of a package for boosting the force's flagging leadership.

The enquiry, led by Sir Patrick Sheehy, chairman of BAT Industries, is understood to believe that poor management could be improved by offering top officers extra pay of up to £20,000 a year for meeting performance targets. The targets could include putting more officers on the beat, speeding up response to emergency calls and improving crime detection rates.

Sir Patrick's report is expected to suggest five or seven-year contracts for chief constables, which could be renewed if they met initial targets. The bonus system would allow police authorities to compete for the best officers, and the enquiry may also argue that talented officers should be allowed to leapfrog to the top posts from the middle ranks.

Chief constables at present earn £55,482 to £79,647, depending on the size of their area and length of service. Only the commissioner of the

Metropolitan police has a set length of service. Paul Condon, who started last week, has a seven-year contract.

Sir Patrick's team is understood to be impressed by some of the newer chief constables and may feel that greater flexibility is needed to promote more new blood. There is also reported to be concern at the way potential chief constables are graded by Home Office officials without any clear explanation.

Although the enquiry has yet to formalise its recommendations to the home secretary, its members are believed to be highly critical of the way that police officers are led by middle management as well as from the top. No one at a senior level takes the blame for mistakes and forces are seen as being split by rank rather than working in unity.

There is a feeling that senior officers who carry out appraisals of lower ranks rarely have their own work evaluated and are supported by unnecessary bureaucracy. There is suspicion that the appraisals are carried out by officers who may not know all the men and women under them.

The enquiry is also under-

stood to be concerned that the system for promotions does not tell failed candidates of their shortfalls, and that only junior officers should be tested in the law.

Sir Patrick and his colleagues are understood to envisage appraisals linked to a merit pay system as part of a reform of police salaries that would end the present system of an annual pay award based on the average of a national salary index. Instead, pay would be decided by a salary review board, similar to that for the armed forces, which would make recommendations to the Home Office.

There could also be changes to the present system of making new officers spend two years on the beat as probationers after their initial training. The enquiry may recommend abolition of the probation period and, for example, a would-be detective would go straight into CID work. Some routine CID work could pass to uniformed officers.

The report is due to be sent to the home secretary in May but there may be delays while the enquiry chooses its recommendations and the potential costs.



Postcard scene: increased rents for moorings may change the picture in the village of Bosham, a popular haunt for summer sailors

## New Investment Rates from the Bristol & West.

Effective from 8th February 1993 (unless otherwise stated)

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT INVESTED	GROSS RATE OF INTEREST PAID (VARIABLE)	NET RAC*
SELECT An Instant access account for investors who want a choice of access options (Rates also apply to Special Edition Bond, HILife, Fixed Rate Bond, Secure Investment Bonds (Issues 1 & 2, Triple Rate Bond - All new closed issues)	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £2,000+ £500+ £1+	5.50 5.30 4.80 4.10 0.80 0.25	4.13 3.88 3.80 3.08 0.65 0.19
HIGH 30 30 days notice required for withdrawal	£100,000+ £50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £2,000+ £500+	6.45 6.30 6.00 5.30 4.80 4.30 4.10	4.94 4.73 4.50 3.96 3.45 3.23 3.08
HIGH 30 DONATIONS will pay gross interest rates 0.5% less than those shown on the High 30 account			
PREMIER PLUS CAPITAL ISSUE 1 Three months notice required for withdrawal	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+	7.75 7.25 6.50 5.50	5.81 5.44 4.88 4.13

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT INVESTED	GROSS RATE OF INTEREST PAID (VARIABLE)	NET RAC*
BALANCED BOND (Secured Investment Account Issue 3) 12 month high interest bond	£2,000+	9.25	6.94
OVERSEAS 3 MONTH CAPITAL (also International First Class Bond - now closed issue) Three months notice required to withdraw	£25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £1,000+	6.05 4.85 3.55 3.20	
CHARITY ACCOUNT Withdrawals available on instant access	£1	3.75	2.81
NO 1 CAPITAL (New accounts not available) (also Tiered Bond, First Class Bond, Two Year Premium Share account, Interest Assured Bond, Vantage Bond, No 1 Gross Account)	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+	2.30 1.80 1.30 0.50	1.73 1.25 0.88 0.28
FULLY PAID SHARE (New accounts not available) (also Moneylink, Deposits, Ex-Cheshunt Investment Shares, Personal Deposits, Club Deposits, Discretionary Trusts, Ex-Thrift Investment, Ex-Thrift 7 day)	£1+	0.25	0.19

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT INVESTED	GROSS RATE OF INTEREST PAID (VARIABLE)	NET RAC*
CHESHUNT SPECIAL 90 (Closed Issue) (also Foreign Special 90, Special 90 Gross, Special 90 Split)	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £1+	6.25 5.85 4.85 4.55 0.25	4.88 4.48 3.71 3.41 0.19
CHESHUNT INSTANT ACCESS (Closed Issue) (also Foreign Instant, Gross Instant, Instant Split and CAP Instant)	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £1+	4.30 4.10 3.00 0.50 0.25	3.80 3.58 2.28 0.28 0.19
CHESHUNT GOLD SHARES (Closed Issue)	£1	0.75	0.50
CHESHUNT TESSA, PORT LINK AND PORT FUND (Closed Issue)	£1	0.50	
CHESHUNT EX AJO TO THRIFT (Closed Issue)	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £1+	5.00 4.25 3.80 3.05 0.25	3.75 3.35 2.70 2.28 0.19

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT INVESTED	GROSS RATE OF INTEREST PAID (VARIABLE)	NET RAC*
SPECIAL MONTHLY INCOME For investors who want monthly income and instant access	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £1+	5.37 5.18 4.70 4.02 0.80 0.25	4.08 3.88 3.52 3.02 0.65 0.19
HIGH 30 MONTHLY INCOME 30 days notice required for withdrawal, and interest paid monthly	£100,000+ £50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £2,000+ £500+	6.27 6.13 5.84 5.18 4.51 4.20 4.02	4.70 4.59 4.28 3.68 3.38 3.16 3.02
PREMIER PLUS MONTHLY INCOME ISSUE 1 Three months notice required for withdrawal, and interest paid monthly	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+	7.49 7.02 6.31 5.80 5.37	5.88 5.36 4.74 4.20 4.02

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT INVESTED	GROSS RATE OF INTEREST PAID (VARIABLE)	NET RAC*
OVERSEAS PRIME ACCESS Withdrawals available on instant access (Rate change effective 15/2/93)	£25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £2,000+ £1+	3.95 3.65 3.20 2.70 0.25	
OVERSEAS MONTHLY INCOME Three months notice required to withdraw, interest paid monthly (Rate change effective 15/2/93)	£25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £1,000+	4.94 3.08 3.40 3.15	
SPECIAL DEPOSIT Withdrawals available on instant access	£1	0.25	0.19
NO 1 INCOME (New accounts not available) (Rate change effective 15/2/93)	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+	2.28 1.70 1.29 0.50	1.71 1.24 0.87 0.27
SNOOPY (New accounts not available)	£1+	0.55	0.41
SAVING SHARE	£1+	0.75	0.56

ACCOUNT	AMOUNT INVESTED	GROSS RATE OF INTEREST PAID (VARIABLE)	NET RAC*
CHESHUNT SPECIAL 90 MONTHLY INCOME (Closed Issue) (also Foreign 90 Monthly Income)	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £1+	6.08 5.70 4.84 4.46 0.25	4.58 4.26 3.50 3.24 0.19
CHESHUNT INSTANT INCOME (Closed Issue) (also Foreign Instant Income)	£50,000+ £25,000+ £10,000+ £5,000+ £1+	4.70 4.02 3.88 0.50 0.25	3.32 3.02 2.88 0.27 0.19
CHESHUNT SILVER SHARES & REGULAR SAVINGS (Closed Issue)	£1	0.50	0.38
CHESHUNT SUBSCRIPTION SHARES, CAPITAL ACCOUNT, EX-THRIFT BOND (Closed Issue)	£1	0.25	0.19
CHESHUNT CHARITY 90 (Closed Issue)	£20,000+ £5,000+ £2,000+ £1+	5.35 4.58 4.38 0.25	4.46 3.50 3.41 0.19

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\*Gross rates are variable and do not take account of deductions of income tax. If you are eligible to receive your interest without deduction of tax you should register on Inland Revenue Form R85 which is available in all the Society's branches. \*\* Assumes basic rate tax at 25%. Interest rates shown as net are purely illustrative. The actual net amount receivable by an investor who has not registered for gross interest will depend upon the basic rate of income tax in force at the time interest is credited or paid out. Bristol & West Building Society, PO Box 27, Broad Quay, Bristol BS1 4AX Tel 0272 294271. Interest is credited or paid at period(s) in accordance with the terms and conditions of the account. For notice and penalty conditions on withdrawals see account terms and conditions.

## Sailors fear search for profit will wreck watery idyll

By JOHN YOUNG

AN ANCIENT lordship of the manor, which predates the Norman conquest and is owned by a Guinness family trust, is causing concern about the future of one of England's most exclusive sailing resorts.

Boat-owners fear a big increase in rents for moorings on the 2,400 acres of foreshore owned by Manor of Bosham Ltd in West Sussex. The company owns about 200 of the 550 moorings and sailors believe that it wants to repossess the rest and impose big increases on the historically low rents.

Manor of Bosham denied that it was exploiting its position, but one yachtman said that in the past two years his rent had been increased from £50 to £550.

The picturesque village of Bosham, overlooking the tidal mudflats of Chichester harbour, West Sussex, becomes the playground of a well-heeled sailing fraternity in summer; one resident said owners of weekend homes included "at least four admirals, several generals and lots of City businessmen and former ambassadors".

What they fear most is that the traditional character of the village will be changed because the higher rents will push away many of the area's present yachtsmen.

When the first Earl of Iveagh, then head of the Guinness empire, acquired the Hundred and Manor of Bosham in the 1920s for a

reported £100, the estates it once commanded had long since broken up. But the title included so-called "manor wastes", a large area of tidal foreshore.

In 1971, the Chichester Harbour Conservancy Act required all moorings to be registered. Burhill Estates, the Guinness family company that claimed ownership of a segment of the foreshore, said it intended to retain control of a potentially valuable asset.

In 1985, Burhill reached an agreement with The Conservancy, which controls the harbour, to repossess 15 moorings a year to build up its income.

But that agreement has lapsed, prompting growing concern about the Guinness company's plans. Sir Jeremy Thomas, of The Conservancy, said: "By their own lights, the Manor are doing nothing wrong. They want to maximise the return from their mud. But there are a lot of people who see them as absentee landlords, and local yachtsmen who cannot afford the new fees may be driven away."

David Martin, managing director of Manor of Bosham Ltd, said the company did not intend to repossess all of the moorings on its land. Allegations that it planned to charge four times more than The Conservancy for rents were without foundation and had seriously damaged relations with local yachting interests, he added.

## Families sue death case nurse

A writ for damages has been issued against a nurse accused of murdering four children in a hospital where she worked.

Beverly Allitt, 23, faces 11 further charges of attempted murder. The civil action is also being taken against South Lincolnshire Health Authority, which employed her at Grantham and Kesteven District General Hospital.

Eight families are seeking damages for personal injury to six children. The parents of Timothy Hardwick and Liam Taylor, who died at Grantham Hospital, are also seeking bereavement damages.

## EC toy ruling

The government may ease requirements of an EC directive for toys sold by charity shops to bear a mark guaranteeing their safety.

## Sea horse

A horse that threw its rider and went for a swim in the sea off Thorney Island, Hampshire, was coaxed ashore by a lifeguard crew.

## Bond winners

Winners in the weekly premium bond prize draw are £100,000, number 20VS 950188, from Scarborough (value of holding £1,810; £50,000, 22DB 49847), York £7,100; £25,000, 26BP 462949, Berkshire (£1,057).

High level conference for accountants and solicitors

## Competitive marketing for Accountants and Solicitors

The second annual one-day conference sponsored by The Times

Never has skilled, efficient marketing been more needed. This conference, on Friday, February 26 at the Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, London SW1, moves on from last year's - hitting harder.

The Times is sponsoring the event to provide a forum for experts to explore nine key marketing aspects. Even the taboo topic of fees will be dealt with as Michael Simmons reveals 15 inspired ways to please clients and enhance revenue. The day will be invaluable to partners and managers in all sizes of accountancy and legal firms, whether immersed in marketing or developing it. Marketing services suppliers will find it very worthwhile.



James H F. Gremmell

**THE AGENDA**

- How to avoid the ten marketing mistakes of professional firms
- How to distinguish and differentiate your firm
- Surviving in a buyer's market
- Winning competitive pitches
- Strategy in action
- Focusing on niche opportunities
- How to improve product and margins
- Quality for competitive advantage
- Measuring your marketing effectiveness

**THE SPEAKERS**

Chairman: Clive Parritt, national managing partner, Baker Tilly; Peter Collier, managing director, Professional Enterprise Group; Tim Roberts, director of corporate affairs, KPMG Peat Marwick; Gerard Newman, head of Practice Support, The Law Society; Adrian Payne, Professor of Services Marketing, Cranfield School of Management; Andrew Gibb, senior consultant, the Profit Improvement Unit, Allied Lyons; Michael Simmons, partner, Finers; Tony Reiss, marketing director, Cameron Markby Hewitt; and James Gremmell, marketing partner, Clark Whitehill.

**THE COST**

The reduced conference fee for readers of The Times is £297 plus £51.98 VAT (£348.98), a saving of £38. For further information and booking details call Chris Kobut on 071 244 8884.

مكتبة من الأصل



# Fighting spreads in Bosnia and Croatia as diplomats wrangle

BY IAN BRODIE  
IN WASHINGTON  
AND EVE-ANN PRENTICE

■ Washington has still not bought Lord Owen's peace plan. The mediator's candour is not doing much to help his case

FIGHTING surged in Croatia and Bosnia at the weekend as Serbs and Croats seemed to be taking advantage of disarray in the West over how to deal with the Balkan bloodshed.

Dawn sirens woke the Croatian ports of Zadar and Biograd yesterday after Serb gunners tried to push back Croatian army lines around the Serb-held enclave of Krajina. Shells fell along a 30-mile front after the Krajina Serbs rejected a United Nations invitation to hold talks.

The fighting spread as talks between Bosnia's warring factions on the peace package prepared by international mediators reached a stalemate, with all sides waiting for the United States to unveil its proposals for ending the war.

Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, the international mediators on Bosnia, separately met leaders of Bosnia's Serbs, Croats and Muslims to seek support for their plan to divide the former Yugoslav republic into ten semi-autonomous provinces.

Britain, China, France, Russia and Spain have all backed the plan. Islamic and non-aligned members of the 15-nation council have reservations, and all members are awaiting the crucial decision from Washington. As President Clinton and his senior officials struggle to revise the Vance-Owen peace plan, they have been surprised and then wary of the blunt running commentary on their efforts offered by Lord Owen.

The former British foreign secretary has been giving his views with a candour that has upset some in Washington. There were mutterings among administration officials and some diplomats that his campaign was proving counter-productive.

Of particular surprise was Lord Owen's comment to *The New York Times* that Warren

Christopher, the new Secretary of State, "didn't really take in what I was saying". In another comment, Lord Owen said that, if Mr Clinton wants a new policy, he should "stop all this loose talk about using force". He also said: "This could be the big prize for Clinton." The next day a *New York Times* leading article accused Lord Owen of being "as vain as he is smart".

Mr Clinton said that he needed a few more days to review his options before saying what his policy will be.

That approach was applauded by Lord Owen, who interpreted it to mean that the administration intends to use his peace plan as the basis for a US initiative. He told *The*

from the inability of the European Community, America and the United Nations to agree on a strategy for dealing with the Balkan battlefields. Fighting has almost always intensified immediately before the many past — and so far futile — peace pacts and ceasefires have been signed, as the hostile factions have tried to seize as much territory as possible in advance of any agreement.

In another sign that the combatants are trying to gain from diplomatic discord, Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, unexpectedly presented the United Nations with a new map for dividing the republic.

Manfred Wörner, the Nato secretary-general, meanwhile said the West must be ready to use force in areas such as Bosnia to stay credible and warned the allies not to cut defences too deeply.

Herr Wörner was addressing a Munich meeting of senior Western defence officials dominated by a visit by Les Aspin, US defence secretary, who conferred with allied leaders on how to solve the conflict in former Yugoslavia.

The Nato chief said the United Nations was not able to handle everything by itself and that peacekeeping and aid must not be a substitute for curbing aggression. "We must not shrink from the legitimate use of force if we are to remain credible," he said.

Relief flights from Zagreb, the Croatian capital, to Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, were suspended for at least a day after a German plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire over northern Croatia on Saturday and a member of the crew was injured. Foreign airlines also halted flights to Zagreb yesterday as the fighting in Croatia widened.



Karadzic presented the UN with a new map

*Washington Post*: "We're very pleased. We didn't want any confrontation at all. Thank goodness, it's over."

The Americans, however, are not so sure. Mr Clinton said he has been reluctant to endorse the Vance-Owen plan because not all the parties agreed to it and the Bosnian Muslims might be left "at a severe disadvantage".

The Serbs of Croatia and Bosnia may be trying to profit



Talking tactics: Serbian soldiers plan their next move during a lull in the fighting in the Benkovac region of Croatia. Heavy clashes continued over the weekend in many areas as talks between warring factions reached deadlock

## Plane attack tightens noose around city

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS IN SARAJEVO

THE noose around Sarajevo tightened yesterday as the United Nations suspended its airlift to the city after anti-aircraft fire hit a German relief aircraft.

A crew member was wounded by shrapnel when the C-160 aircraft came under fire on Saturday night while flying at 9,000ft near the town of Karlovac en route from Zagreb to the Bosnian capital. A propeller was damaged but the pilot was able to nurse the aircraft back to Zagreb on one engine.

"For the moment the airlift is suspended," said Larry Hollingsworth, a UN spokesman. He said UN officials in

Geneva were considering re-routing the main Sarajevo airlift to leave from Italy instead of Zagreb, which could shorten flying time and increase the volume of deliveries. A convoy of UN-escorted lorries was expected to arrive yesterday in Sarajevo with 110 tonnes of food, he said, but 230 tonnes a day was needed.

Muhammad Krezajakovic, the mayor of Sarajevo, said diesel oil coming from Croatian-held territory would be cut by a half and that this would reduce bread production at the main city bakery by one third.

In spite of their hardship, thousands of people turned

out defiantly yesterday to watch the opening performances of the 9th Sarajevo Festival of Culture at an arts complex in the city centre.

Wearing their best clothes, people queued to watch avant-garde plays in an underground theatre, Teodor Romanic, immaculate in bow tie and tails, conducted the Bosnia-Herzegovina Radio Television Chamber Orchestra in a rendition of a Haydn concerto in an auditorium above.

Ferida Durakovic, a poet and writer among the organisers of the 42-day event said: "I think people mostly came here today to show they are European human beings

who need cultural events." She said the only setback was the lack of heating in the complex.

"We are not worried about security because everywhere is unsafe in Sarajevo," she said. "We want to make this town a real town, to do something civilised. We tried to get artists from all over the world to participate. But most of them sent us faxes saying, 'Thank you, but we can't come'. They were too afraid."

Ibrahim Spahic, the festival director, said: "This is a demonstration of our capacity to go on living. If the world doesn't understand us when we are hungry and half dead perhaps it will when we create."

### NEWS IN BRIEF

## Albanians deported in Greek round-up

Kristallopi: Hundreds of Albanians were expelled yesterday by Greece in a purge of about 500,000 illegal aliens blamed for a rise in crime.

Police at this desolate post on the mountainous border between Greece and Albania said they expected between 350 and 400 Albanians to be expelled by the end of the day. But they said most of those deported likely would sneak back into Greece.

Two police buses pulled up at the border post with 102 young Albanians who were arrested for having no residence permits. (AP)

## Rwanda clashes

Kigali, Rwanda: Three hundred people have been killed and 4,400 forced to flee their homes in two weeks of ethnic and political clashes, the prime minister, Dismas Nsengiyaremye, said. (AP)

## Talks delayed

Luanda: Peace talks between Unita rebels and the Angolan government have been postponed indefinitely. Angolan national radio announced amid reports of fighting in several regions. (AP)

## Alert stays

Algiers: Algeria's army-backed leadership extended a state of emergency imposed 12 months ago amid Muslim fundamentalist unrest. It gave no time limit for the extension. (Reuters)

## Eruption fears

Manila: Filipino villagers streamed into evacuation shelters and thousands went to church to pray amid fears of a major eruption of the Mayon volcano five days after an explosion killed 68. (Reuters)

## Singer's aid

Moscow: The French singer Charles Aznavour arrived in Armenia with humanitarian aid for Armenians suffering hunger and cold after nearly five years of fighting with Azerbaijan. (AP)

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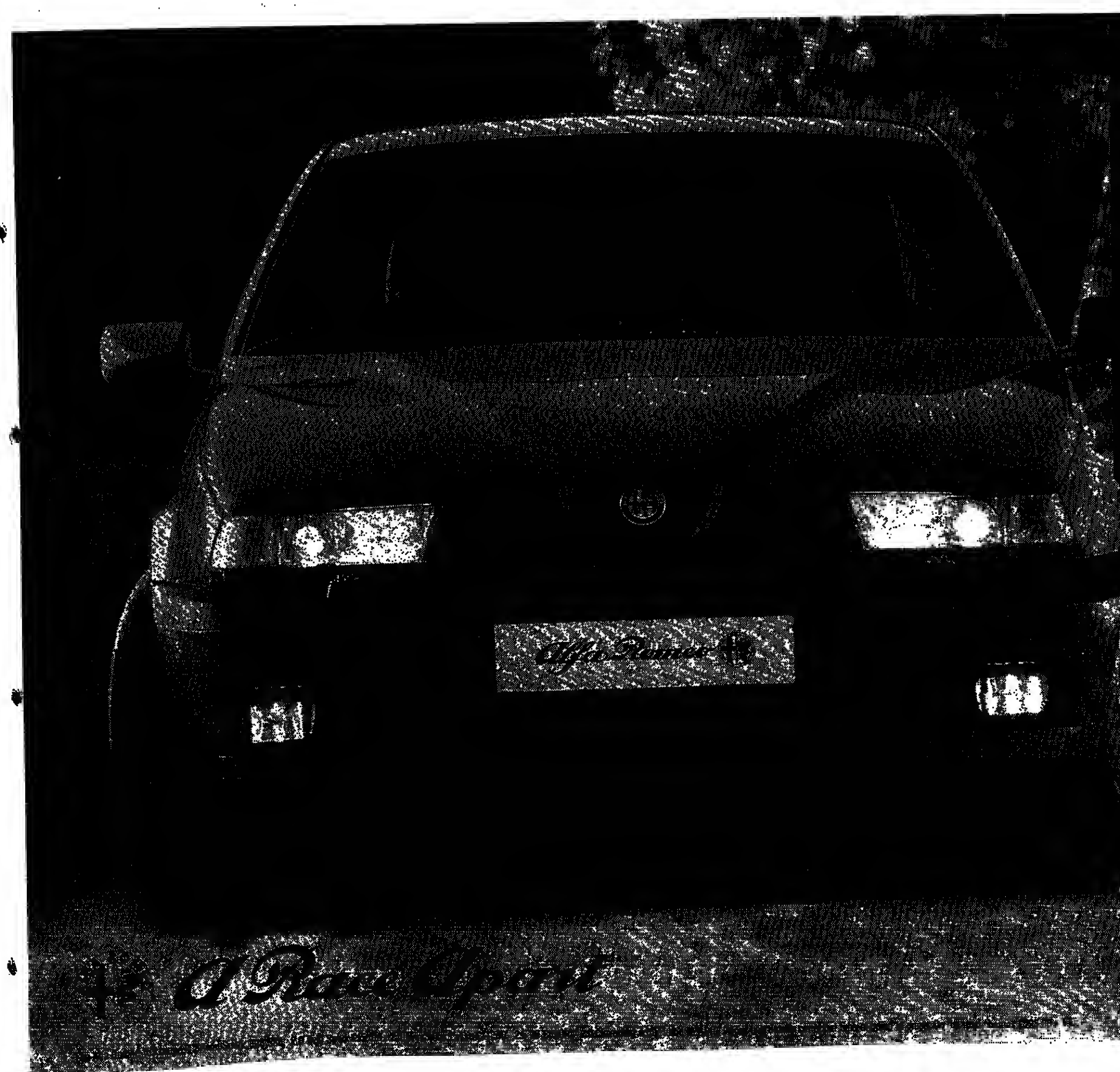
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# Clinton team's servant problems infuriate American women



Wood: women feel she was treated badly

FROM IAN BRODIE  
IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Clinton's well-meaning effort to bring diversity to his cabinet continued to blow up in his face yesterday. Infuriated women accused him of a double standard in dropping his second female choice for attorney-general after learning that the judge concerned had employed an illegal nanny.

The question asked by women in talk shows, newspaper interviews and across family dining tables was whether male candidates for the cabinet were asked the same questions, or were mothers seen as the only partner responsible for hiring child

care? On Friday, Judge Kimba Wood withdrew from being considered for attorney-general because her baby-sitter had been an illegal immigrant from Trinidad, even though it was not illegal to hire her at the time she was taken on in 1986 and her position had since been legalised and all taxes paid.

Mr Clinton and his aides were afraid that the public would not distinguish the judge's position from that of Zoe Baird, his first choice for attorney-general, who knowingly hired an illegal couple as nanny and chauffeur and paid no taxes for them.

However, the distinction appears to have been understood and has only added to

the anger of women who feel discriminated against.

Patricia Ireland, national president of the National Organisation of Women, said that starting today her radical feminist group will launch a campaign to try to force the White House into asking all cabinet and sub-cabinet officials what they have done about child care.

"If this is now the standard, it is only fair to find out what the male appointees did," Ms Ireland said.

She was also angry over another concern about Judge Wood raised by the White House, that she might be the victim of smutty jokes by late-night television comedians because she took a five-day

training course as a Playboy bunny at the London Playboy Club while she was a student at the London School of Economics in 1966 when she was 22.

Judge Wood has said she went on the course only for a lark and left before being employed by the club or drawing any wages. Ms Ireland, however, said her group intended to find out how many men now in high places in Washington went to Playboy clubs or were over readers of Playboy magazine.

A less extremist but nonetheless angry view was expressed by Kathleen Brown, California state treasurer, who said: "For every man who has ever been confirmed to a

cabinet position, there has never been the notion of disclosing his housekeeping arrangements, much less how much time he spends with his child. It just never came up as a matter for political disclosure or an FBI vetting search."

It does now, though. Yet another of Mr Clinton's potential choices for attorney-general, Charles Ruff, a Washington lawyer, has been taken off the list because he failed to pay social security taxes for the weekly household cleaner he employed. He has now done so.

To add to Mr Clinton's embarrassment, there were contradictory accounts yesterday about when Judge Wood and her husband, Michael

Kramer, a political writer for Time magazine, gave details of their nanny. She claimed to have done so a week before White House aides said they found out.

The president is hoping to move quickly now to find a new nominee who will sail through the Senate confirmation hearings and dispel the cloud of ineptitude hanging over the White House.

Despite pressure from women's groups, Mr Clinton is no longer insisting on a woman for the post. His personnel searchers grumble that, because law schools admitted so few women in the 1960s, there is now only a small pool of fully qualified women available.



Baird: withdrew over illegally hired couple

## European ministers warn against drastic cuts in US troops

FROM MICHAEL BINYON  
IN BONN

EUROPE's defence ministers appealed to the Clinton administration yesterday not to make drastic or swift cuts in American forces in Europe, saying the continent's security still depended on a substantial military commitment by the Americans.

Speaking at the annual Wehrkunde military conference in Munich, attended by most senior Western defence leaders, including Les Aspin, the American Secretary of Defence, Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, urged the new administration to keep a substantial troop presence in Europe. The United States remained an essential pillar of European security, he said.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said: "If history is any guide, it would be as foolish to let the Americans go home as we were in the early 1920s when Hitler was just an insignificant adventurer in this city." Pierre Joxe, the French defence minister, said American troops were a "vital element of our overall security in Europe."

There have been suggestions that the Clinton administration, which is committed to a sizeable cut in the American military presence in Europe, may be planning to reduce the numbers to 75,000 from the present level of more than 324,000.

Mr Aspin assured his allies that the new administration would not act precipitately. "I want to stress that our intention to reduce our presence in Europe by the mid-1990s reflects the reduced threat in Europe, not any reduction in our commitment to Europe."

He refused to make any comment on the predictions. Before the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, American forces numbered about 324,000.

■ Despite America's assurances that it is committed to Europe, Nato is alarmed at the rush to reap post-Cold war cash benefits

Under the plan of George Bush's administration, the total was to fall to 150,000.

Manfred Wörner, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, indirectly attacked America and Germany, the two biggest armies in the Nato military command, which are planning significant troop cuts.

He voiced alarm at the rush of Nato members to cash in the budgetary benefits brought by the end of the Cold war. "The current pace of conventional forces reductions of the allies is having a severe impact on the composition and size of our main defence forces," he said.

Herr Wörner issued a warning that any German reduction to under 370,000 troops must be vetted to see "if, and how, it is acceptable." Every member of the alliance has the duty to consult Brussels before taking steps of this kind, he said on Bavarian television.

"Without the Americans nothing really happens," Herr Wörner said. "But the US cannot be the global policeman any longer." Europe, he said, faced becoming "islands of stability in a sea of instability."

Herr Kohl told the conference that Germany is to reduce its own army of more than 400,000 to below the internationally agreed ceiling of 370,000. But he said national service will not be abolished. He said details of the cuts in Germany's armed forces would be worked out over the next two years. Volker Rühe, the defence minister, will look at how the Bundeswehr can remain fully equipped and able to fulfil its

role in the Nato alliance. "We will stick to national service," the chancellor said.

Herr Kohl spoke of the "enormous challenge" the army already faced in cutting its numbers from an original total of 495,000 to 370,000, the figure agreed with Germany's allies and the Russians at the time of unification. By the end of 1992 the numbers had come down to 432,000. Experts here have suggested that with fewer than 300,000 troops, national service would become impossible.

The Germans spent much of the high-level conference explaining to their allies why they were suddenly contemplating such drastic cuts in defence spending, forced on the country by the soaring cost of unification. Herr Rühe announced last week that he had suspended all new military procurements, and Germany will not go ahead with the purchase of the Lapas spy system.

During the two-day meeting over the weekend M Joxe called on Bonn to settle its continuing political wrangle over the participation of German troops in operations outside the traditional Nato area. He said Europe's defences had been strengthened by the formation of a 4,200-member Franco-German brigade and by the steps to begin a Franco-German Eurocorps, the basis of a European army.

M Joxe said that Germany was now, for political reasons, refusing to go beyond a strict interpretation of the Nato treaty. Unless Germany participated fully, a truly European dimension to defence would not be credible.



Present company: Ronald Reagan and his wife Nancy admire a pair of silver cups given by Baroness Thatcher on the former president's 82nd birthday. They are standing in a replica of the Oval Office in the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in the Simi Valley, California

## Danes shift to 'yes' on Maastricht

FROM REUTERS  
IN COPENHAGEN

AN opinion poll published yesterday indicated that a clear majority of Danes will vote "yes" to the European Community's Maastricht treaty in their second referendum on the pact, on May 18.

The poll by Gallup Denmark, published in the national daily Berlingske Tidende, indicated that 54 per cent would vote "yes" and 25 per cent "no"; 21 per cent were undecided or would not vote.

The institute interviewed 4,403 Danes between January 4 and February 3 this year, asking them if they would vote "yes" or "no" to the treaty on closer European political, monetary and economic union. The poll was the biggest sampling of Danish opinion on the issue since the country voted "no" to the treaty by 50.7 to 49.3 on June 2 last year.

The new vote will be on a revised deal agreed with the EC at a summit in Edinburgh in December, allowing Danes to opt out of long-term plans for a common currency, for joint defence and citizenship and for a common police co-operation.

## Belgium allows language regions greater autonomy

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN BRUSSELS

BELGIUM'S House of Representatives approved more autonomy for the country's language regions over the weekend, setting off a long parliamentary reform process to turn the kingdom into a federal state.

"Belgium is a federal state, composed of communities and regions," declares article 1 of the constitutional reform, which was approved by the required two-thirds majority in the 212-seat legislature. The article now goes to the senate, after which it must be approved by King Baudouin before becoming part of the new Belgian constitution. In all, 19 constitutional amendments must go through the process.

"I want to get there — the date doesn't matter," Jean-Luc Dehaene, the prime minister, said yesterday when asked how long it would take. Under the changes — the fourth since 1970 — Flanders, Belgium's Dutch-speaking northern half, and French-speaking Wallonia will directly elect regional legislatures, giving them larger political and financial clout.

Bilingual Brussels and a small German-speaking area in east Belgium will also elect

their own parliaments. The reforms aim to end the squabbles among parties representing Belgium's 6 million Dutch and 4 million French speakers that have felled eight governments since 1978.

If the Dehaene package is adopted, the federal government will retain only a few key policy areas, including foreign affairs, monetary policies, defence and social security. Mr Dehaene needs a two-thirds majority to amend the constitution and his centre-left coalition obtained the backing from opposition Greens and Flemish nationalist parties. He needed the extra support last Saturday, when the first article was voted. The approval in the House of Representatives, the parliament's lower chamber, gave him two seats more than the required two-thirds. It was backed by 144 MPs after two days of debate.

Because some MPs have defected to the opposition over the last months, Mr Dehaene called for caution during the next weeks to preserve the two-thirds majority. "We will have to remain vigilant," he said. "But I'm convinced we will keep the majority until the end." The government faces

opposition from Conservatives and extreme rightwingers from Dutch and French-speaking parties who want either a Czechoslovak-style break-up or argue the reforms go too far.

Regional legislatures now exist but are made up of members of the national parliament, granting them some autonomy, but no independent legislative authority in key areas. Linguistic strife in Belgium, which became independent from Dutch rule in 1830, reflects the country's dramatic south-to-north shift in economic power since the second world war. Once rich from coal and steel, Wallonia has seen its economic clout diminish.

Between 1984 and 1990, its economy grew by 1.8 per cent. In the past 50 years, Flanders, long an agricultural backwater, became Belgium's dominant region whose economy grew by 3.5 per cent a year from 1984 to 1990.

To 1994, the government staged a broad debate between Flemish and Walloon parties to seek a consensus about the future of Belgium. That debate lasted 14 weeks before it collapsed in disputes over money and other issues.

## Spanish right scents victory

FROM EDWARD OWEN IN MADRID

FOR the first time since the Socialists swept to power in Spain over ten years ago, the government of Felipe González appears to face a serious challenge in elections due at the end of this year.

Yesterday in Madrid the 11th national congress of the main opposition party, the conservative People's Party, ended in euphoria. José María Aznar, a Madrid law graduate and former president of Castile and Leon who is 40 this month, was elected unopposed. "There is a big psychological change at this congress," Javier Rupérez, the party's spokesman on international affairs, said. "There's a

feeling that we did not have before, that we might win."

Señor Rupérez was on his way to a policy meeting at which proposals to close the Gibraltar border were dropped. If the party came to power, however, frontier restrictions would be implemented in an attempt to break the stalemate with Britain over Spain's claim to the Rock.

Fired by the knowledge that recent opinion polls show that the party is closing the gap to within a few points of the Socialists, the 2,800 delegates at Madrid's Palace of Congresses gave firm support to a more liberal, centrist image. However, Manuel Fraga, 70,

a Francoist and former leader who still outshone his first two replacements, was given a standing ovation.

Señor Aznar is Señor Fraga's third successor since 1986 and during the past three years as party leader he has tried to steer the party away from the extreme right. The slogan for the congress was "the government party" and Señor Aznar demonstrated that, in spite of his weak public image and lack of charisma, he could project his undoubted talents to a wider audience if he can offer alternatives to a public increasingly disenchanted with the government.

## Voters go to polls on UN Cyprus plan

FROM MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

GREEK Cypriots voted yesterday in presidential elections that were tantamount to a referendum on whether to accept, amend or reject a United Nations initiative to end the 19-year division of Cyprus.

With the UN reducing its peacekeeping force on the island, the elections were seen as the most crucial since Cyprus won independence from Britain in 1960.

President Vassiliou, seeking a second five-year term, was pitted against Glafkos Clerides, the veteran right-wing leader, and Paschalis Paschides, a businessman who has been out of the limelight for 30 years. None of the three

main candidates was expected to win more than 50 per cent of the votes and run-off elections were planned for next Sunday.

President Vassiliou, 61, supports the UN "set of ideas" that proposes uniting Cyprus into a bizonal federation. It would give Greek and Turkish Cypriots, who have lived apart since the 1974 Turkish invasion, a large degree of autonomy and leave them a majority in their own area.

The most consistent of the three main candidates has been Mr Paschides, who campaigned on the platform that the UN proposals will lead to disaster by paving the way for a Turkish takeover.

## Russia's space programme takes off to the Arctic

BY NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

RUSSIA is planning to switch its space programme to the edge of the Arctic circle, ending the country's involvement in Baikonur, the legendary Central Asian cosmodrome where Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space.

After the break-up of the Soviet Union, Baikonur is now under control of Kazakhstan and there is growing concern that, despite agreements allowing Russia to launch men and rockets from there, restrictions could be imposed and heavy charges could be levied at any time.

The site being studied is Plesetsk, at 62.8°N near Archangel. Until now Plesetsk has been used mainly

for launching missiles and military satellites. It could become Russia's new space home, capable of meeting most of the country's space needs.

Phil Clark, editor of World-Wide Satellite Launches and an authority of the former Soviet Union's space programme, said yesterday construction may have already started on two pads able to fire Zenit boosters. At the moment Zenit launches, capable of taking 12 tonnes into low earth orbit, are only possible from Baikonur.

Studies are under way to build possibly two pads capable of supporting Proton boosters, which are can launch 20 tonnes into orbit

and again are only possible from Baikonur.

"What has been building up is the question of how much longer Russia will be able to use Baikonur without paying a lot of money," said Mr Clark.

Moving its space operations to such a northerly location could put some restrictions on Russia's space capability. Baikonur, sited at 45.6°N, is nearer the equator which makes it easier and cheaper to get men, equipment and satellites into orbit.

Mr Clark said a Soyuz might have to cut the weight of its payload by up to 10 per cent. "It means instead of putting three men on a Soyuz

you might be only able to put two men on," he said.

"For the Progress freighters (which send supplies to the Mir space station) it would mean less on each one and thus an extra one being launched each year." Smaller satellites may also be launched if Plesetsk becomes the only space launch centre.

The move might finally end speculation over the future of the 70-tonne Buran, the Russian space shuttle. To lift a full cargo bay of 30 tonnes requires the Energia rocket, capable of putting about 100 tonnes into orbit.

Cutting the weight by 10 per cent "would effectively be the death knell for Buran," said Mr Clark.



Buran: move may speed shuttle's demise

## Pope prays at site of martyrs

Namugongo, Uganda: The Pope prayed yesterday before symbols of 19th century teenage martyrs who were roasted slowly over a pit for refusing to submit to a Bagandan king's homosexual demands. Hundreds of thousands of people joined him to celebrate mass on a tiny island in an artificial pond at the sanctuary of the martyrs near Kampala.

□ Rome: An outspoken call by Cardinal Giacomo Biffi, the Archbishop of Bologna, for abortion to be outlawed has provoked criticism. "The state has only the duty to defend life in every case; it does not have the right to allow life to be suppressed," he said. (Reuters)

Navy enquiry  
Washington: Fifteen US navy officers may face trial for allegedly grabbing women in a "gauntlet run" down a hotel corridor and other lewd behaviour at the 1991 Tailhook convention, according to the Los Angeles Times. (AP)

Warlord offer  
Kabul: General Abdul Rashid Dostum, Afghanistan's most powerful warlord, named as the new deputy defence minister, has offered to set up a buffer force to end battles between government troops and guerrillas in Kabul. (Reuters)

Bhutto reunion  
Karachi: Pakistan is to allow the husband of opposition leader Benazir Bhutto to visit his wife and newborn daughter in London a day after he was freed from two years in jail without a conviction. (Reuters)

Chalkers talks  
Nairobi: Baroness Chalker, the minister for overseas development, begins talks with Kenyan leaders. There has been political deadlock since multiparty elections last December.

Toxic challenge  
Sibiu, Romania: Greenpeace activists say they will neutralise hundreds of tonnes of toxic chemical waste dumped by German companies and smuggled illegally into Romania. (Reuters)









Top dogs: Sally Leitch finds huskies a joy to work with

## Running with the pack

Sally Leitch races Siberian huskies in a gruelling, male-dominated sport

She stands in the middle of an enclosure surrounded by a pack of spectacular Siberian huskies. The dogs are grinning widely and leaping up to lick her face. She selects 30, loads them into a van and drives eight miles to a stretch of forest, where she swiftly harnesses the dogs in pairs, clipping six to long lines attached to a neat, wheeled rig. Apart from the absence of snow and the flat landscape, it looks like a scene straight out of Canadian folklore. In fact, Sally Leitch, 39, is one of Britain's top husky racers and among a handful of women competing in this gruelling, male-dominated sport.

She lives with and trains her team in East Anglia, without the hills and snowfalls which most of her rivals take for granted. Nevertheless, Miss Leitch is one of the favourites for the next race in the Labatts national championship at Culbin on February 20-21.

Each event in the six-part championship attracts more than 100 two, four and six-dog teams, the cream of the 200 who compete regularly on Britain's growing circuit. Last season Miss Leitch won two of the big races and finished a creditable third in the gruelling Kielder rally, which she won in 1990.

Her love affair with huskies began as a schoolgirl while her father was working for Shell in America, and the family were so attracted to the wolf-like, frost-faced animals that they brought back a dog and a

bitch, only the third pair of Siberian huskies imported into Britain. She began running them in harness as the best exercise, since despite their intelligence and good nature huskies cannot be allowed to run wild because of their hunting instincts.

Her interest rapidly became a passion, and after university — where she took degrees in psychology and animal behaviour — she moved into an old farmhouse with a household of husky enthusiasts. For 16 years they have worked together to build a series of outstanding teams.

Fitness is vital to both "musher" and team. The dogs are harnessed to a heavy all-terrain vehicle, which they pull to develop stamina. Miss Leitch goes jogging, in addition to the three hours training she puts in with the dogs five days a week in the autumn, winter and early spring.

The dogs cost about £100 a week to feed, and all in the household contribute to a dog fund. Miss Leitch earns her living as a sculptor and reflexologist, and by making sledge-dog equipment.

Each evening, the 37 huskies come in from their enclosures to lounge around the large utility room. "Some sit on our laps or lick us to bits, others just lie about and revel in the social life," Miss Leitch says. "Such bright, sensitive, receptive creatures are a joy to work with."

SALLY JONES  
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1992

Forecasters predict a demand for "feminine" management. But which sex will provide it? Victoria McKee reports

# Prepare to meet thy boom

You may not know what a "megatrend" is, but if you are a woman in your thirties or forties you are part of one. And your future, according to a new book, is looking bright.

*Megatrends for Women* predicts that baby boom women will be taking a leading role in politics, business, sport, fashion and religion over the coming decade, that male bastions such as the church will become "feminised" together with health care and social activism — and that the "Mommy track", where working mothers were once sidelined, will become the right track.

Patricia Aburdene, 45, and her 63-year-old husband, John Naisbitt have been publishing their "Megatrends" forecasts since 1982, but this is the first devoted to women. A hastily updated and rather cursorily Anglicised version is due next month from Century.

British women, Ms Aburdene maintains, are "way ahead of American women politically", but with a few obvious exceptions (Baroness Thatcher, Virginia Bottomley, Gillian Shepherd and "that woman president in Ireland"), the examples she uses remain American. She envisages a female president by the year 2008 — "and possibly even as early as 2000" — and feels she will be someone such as Kathleen Brown, Jerry Brown's sister and the state treasurer of California.

"Hillary Clinton is the beginning of the end of the office of First Lady. We will see that office abolished within about the next ten or 12 years. We will see Hillary as a transitional figure, between the glorified corporate wife syndrome and the dual-career presidential family, where the spouse refuses to abandon a career in what are the prime power years."

Ms Aburdene is keen on the concept of "prime power years". "The biggest generation of women who have worked full-time are coming into their prime power years, and there is strength in numbers," she says. "Behind the few high-profile women in their fifties and sixties is a generation of 40-year-olds who have had successful careers for 20 years."

Their time, she and her husband are convinced, has



Back to the future: spending time with the family rather than at the office will become a status symbol, according to the "megatrend" pundits

come, and their needs will "revolutionise" women's health care, not just through approaches to hormone replacement therapy — "40-50 million women will be going through the menopause megatrend" — but through treating breast cancer, heart disease and other attendant ills.

With Hillary Clinton heading the presidential commission charged with improving the health service, the "feminisation of health care", as Ms Aburdene calls it, is assured. And "Billary", as the combination of Clintons in their prime power years is known, makes the ideal "collaborative couple" which will form another megatrend. *Megatrends* claims that there are "as many as 1.8 million husband-and-wife entrepreneurial couples" in America.

For these couples money is

not the driving force. "It's the independence they feel as a couple, the power of self-reliance, the total commitment and involvement in a service or a product over which they have absolute control, and the gratification and bonding that come from working together."

Is this not a case of taking a micro-trend she has noticed among like-minded acquaintances, viewing it through rose-tinted glasses and calling it a megatrend? Ms Aburdene is confident of her ability to extrapolate from her personal situation into broader principles. After all, she is a member of the baby boom "Me" generation which has spawned so many futurologists precisely because they know the odds are that what they want is what many others want.

The American forecaster, Faith Popcorn, who concentrates more on micro-trends such as whether we will be drinking Coca-Cola in ten years' time, operates in a similarly instinctual style. In Britain Bob Tyrrell, also in his forties and the managing director of the Henley Centre for Forecasting, admits that "since the generation now in their forties is at the core of the changes in society, you do look at yourself".

*Megatrends for Women* predicts that "female" management styles, defined as empowering, intuitive, team-building and non-combative,

will take over from outmoded "male" ones involving control, power plays and rigid hierarchies — giving women managers the leading edge. Mr Tyrrell feels, however, that men are going to usurp these skills and continue to occupy the high ground. "And our research shows that couples who work together see too much of each other, which can often cause problems."

The study concludes that part of the reason why there are so few women at the top is a lack of mentors. "Men have been reluctant to mentor women and there are not enough women at the top to do so," Mr Dyckhoff says. Not only does there seem to be a slight jealousy among women, they "also suffer from many prejudices and false assumptions that prevent them from getting to the top".

Mr Tyrrell questions whether the *Megatrends* belief that there will be a feminisation of the church and religion over the next decade or so will be borne out in Britain. Despite the decision by the Church of England to allow the ordination of women, he thinks this could only be considered, for the time being, a micro-trend. He does accept that women already dominate the field of fitness activities and that "their performance is improving so much faster than men's that it is very possible they will be competing on equal terms in a

generation". But he doesn't agree with the theory that "women fashion designers are taking over from the men who once predicted what women would wear".

Ms Aburdene and her husband predict that spending time with the family rather than at the office or exotic conference locations will become a status symbol. Mr Tyrrell and Mr Dyckhoff agree but Mr Dyckhoff says that it is still easier for senior women to admit they are taking time off to take their child to the doctor or to attend a school sports day. "If Bill says he is leaving early because of his children the word gets round that Bill is not 'one of us'."

But in Europe men, Mr Tyrrell believes, are still winning on most fronts. "In America feminism is still very much about women occupying the commanding heights," he says, "which is probably the most sensible route, since it is only by gaining power that you gain the power to change things. In the UK you've got more of this revisionist strand which says: 'Don't put the pressure on women, let's build up a pride in the traditional roles.' I think that's the way feminism is going in Europe, and I suspect it will preserve a man's world."

● Women in Management can be obtained by sending a business card to Spencer Stuart, 16 Connaught Place, London W2 2ED.

## Behind the few high-profile women in their fifties is a generation of well-established 40-year-olds

## Please stay sisters, sisters

Baleful news, girls. Yesterday morning a newspaper style section, noted for having its finger so firmly pressed to the pulse that it actually hurts, formally announced the advent of the newest essential accessory. And believe me, this one is going to be more trouble than any of the others. Weird clothes you can give to the Salvation Army when the fad passes, personal trainers may be sacked, and even designer babies go to school in the end. But this latest essential item in a girl's armoury is trickier than that. It is, apparently, another girl.

And you have to flirt with it and lie with your head in its lap and hold its hand in public and murmur that "no man can satisfy a woman the way a woman can". For the beautiful and chic females of the capital, it is made plain, gay is where it is at.

The films *Basic Instinct* and *Dracula* have made lesbianism cosmetically appealing, and now — according to this style guru — everyone who counts is at it. "The smart Sloane, the supermodel, the glamorous TV presenter and the glossy magazine editor" all play footsie with one another in restaurants and wear matching tight velvet caftans. And there is no point in the rest of us hiding our heads in the sand and pretending it won't catch on in Selly Oak. You know how it is with these style fads: they spread. Think of patterned leggings.

If the Sunday pulse-presser is right, it can only be a matter of time before girls are snogging in every chip queue in the land. Already Joanna Trollope has written a novel about a woman who has a passionate affair with her childminder, a plot which utterly outraged all decent-thinking mothers because, when the affair fails, the lover flees heartbroken to America and the heroine has wasted a perfectly good childminder. No sense of priorities, some women. A worse career move than sleeping with your agent, even.

I suppose there are advantages to this new stylish lesbianism. It solves the safe sex problem, is indubitably contraceptive, doubles the available choice of clean thighs of a morning and saves you ever having to listen to anybody talking about cricket.



LIBBY PURVES

But this, apparently, is not the point. Like the "political" lesbians of the 1970s women's movement, these girls are not necessarily homosexual by deep, serious, painful personal inclination. They are doing it, as it were, by numbers. You match yourself up with a woman who is "the right look for you" and double your impact at the Groucho club by gazing into her eyes. You give the chaps a frisson without even having to look at them. You win all ways.

Quite apart from the implied insult to those women whose homosexuality is not elective or stylish but something that lies too deep for posing, I reckon these gay deceivers are doing nobody a favour. Me. I propose to stand out heroically against the trend. Let any "glossy magazine editor" lay a finger on my knee and I shall scream and scream. Should a "glamorous TV presenter" lure me into her cutting-room to swap caftans, I shall be found with my back against the VT deck, selling my honour dearly with a hatpin. I have, you see, been here before. I know the landscape, and have seen its pitfalls and bleaknesses. Its real crime is that it endangers that otherwise most calm, benign, tolerant and relaxed of human relationships: loving friendship between women.

It first happened in my second term at university, and I cannot think of her

without a pang of regret for the fun she was once. She was my best friend, a considerable wit with whom I spent many happily sexless hours sprawling around eating crumpets and setting the world to rights. One day she ripped off, as it were, her false whiskers and declared eternal passion. I did not return it, although I would have given her my last crumpet any day. We stayed friends for years, but with a new constraint.

After the shock wore off, the main feeling was of insecurity: suddenly, half the human race looked different and what mothers used to call Not Safe In Taxis. Hard to accept when you have only just sorted out the business of men: at our ancient universities a girl grows quite resigned to great male minds being attached to wrinkly old hands which wander, and you develop strategies for forcing the daff old goats to listen to your views on Shakespeare instead of staring down your cleavage. The thought of extending this instinctive vigilance to one's own sex was dispiriting. In the next few years several other gay (sometimes only politically gay) women made the same attempt, and always it plunged me into the same gloom.

Each pass raised the same terrible, timeless question as it does with men: was she really interested in my views on Shakespeare or did she just want me for my body? Besides, even if the woman is not predatory, a too obvious gay orientation raises uneasy self-awareness in her ordinary friends. The prospect of having to put on mascara and suck in one's tummy for a drink with a girlfriend is ruinous to any sense of comfort. Not only women feel this: I remember a kind, liberal man friend discovering that a squash partner was gay and saying anxiously: "Oh God, I suppose I'll have to shave on a Sunday morning now. Since he's a noticer."

Friends of the same sex, one always hopes, are not "noticers" in quite that way; or at least if they are, they don't take your dishevelment and odd socks personally. That is part of their charm. Stay sisters, sisters, if you know what's good for you.

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## Matthew Parris



**■ Dishonest people still pretend that decolonisation was good for all the countries Britain left behind**

No disrespect to the Ulster Unionists, but their Commons interventions often have a predictable quality: so it was refreshing last week to witness an unusual outburst from their leader James Moynihan. He was questioning the defence secretary.

"Will he give an assurance that Her Majesty's forces will be used primarily for the defence of Her Majesty's subjects... and not for the reconquest of territories from which Britain was forced to withdraw prematurely by critics at home and abroad who are now standing on their heads?"

Hokey Jim Moynihan has broken the taboo. He has said out loud what all the world must secretly know: that for most of the underdeveloped countries, independence has been a disaster.

Moynihan realises, as we all do, that there is no going back: but he expresses what every Briton with a colonial upbringing has been thinking with increasing frustration these past 25 years. *Thinking* and yet somehow not saying — or not with any confidence.

Why not? For Mr Moynihan did make one mistake: those critics of colonialism at home and abroad are not standing on their heads. They are still with us, still perfectly upright, still lecturing us on "new perspectives in development economics", still failing to link the calamity of the Third World with the failure of decolonisation. Many are still in government. In the Lords, in university professorships, or working in relief agencies.

Where are the journalists who wrote admiring profiles of the Nkrumahs, the Nyereres and the Kaundas who have turned their countries' economies into road accidents? Where are the British politicians who ministered to the self-esteem of the post-colonial Third World monsters? Still with us. Still writing profiles, still in politics, still dictating their self-satisfied memoirs. They are not standing on their heads.

And they ought to be. Somebody should be grabbing them by the ankles and forcibly placing them on their heads. Somebody should be shaking them violently. Somebody should be allowing us the luxury of hearing them squeal.

Heaven knows, we deserve it, we whose lives started in what was then the British Empire. We remember being considered at by people who viewed themselves as modern — because we clung to a belief that the empire was good for its subjects.

We remember the relentless efforts the United States government put into under-

**'The only question is the relative pace of descent into poverty and barbarity'**

mining the morale and security of British colonial administrations all over the world. We remember the propaganda pumped ceaselessly out by US media in the cause of what was called "freedom", "independence" and "one man one vote". We remember the role of "the American Libraries", in British possessions. We remember the contacts that US diplomats cultivated among those who agitated against colonial rule. Nobody ever speaks about these things now.

I came to university in Britain after an upbringing in Cyprus and Africa. I found that I was considered unthinkable at Cambridge to argue that decolonisation had been premature. Yet that was 1969. Our liberated colonies were already failing and what (the then) Sir Hugh Foot called in one of his books "A start in freedom", had come, in so many nasty little one-party states, to a gruesome halt.

Poor Africa. Does anyone now really believe there is hope for the "newly" (except not so newly) independent African countries? Does anyone seriously deny that with most of the only question is the relative pace of descent into poverty and barbarity? Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, and the list goes on, and the people starve, and the bodies float down the African rivers, and it brings tears to my eyes to remember all those open, smiling African people of my youth — what has happened to them?

Does anybody say they are better governed by their politicians than their parents were by us? No, nobody says anything. We look at the pictures on television and we shrug our shoulders. To those of us who are white occurs a shameful thought that is undeniably there and which we never quite can banish. "Well," we think, "it's a matter of them doing these awful things to each other. It isn't the same as if we were doing it to them."

We. Them. "We can't impose our values on them." The great racist lie at the centre of Western liberalism. The great sophisticated lie which in the century ahead will kill, maim, starve, rob and beat to death tens of millions more Africans than the primitive little lies of Afrikaners ever did.

Colonialism, too, had its "we" and its "them" but the relationship between those two words carried obligations and brought contact. Once, "we" imposed our values on "them". And it was better when we did. Once, "we" knew them. And they knew us. Now we live in different worlds and it is incomparably worse for both. Those who were too blind to see that this was so should be on their heads, now, and weeping.

**We are in two minds about adultery — sanctioning it while meting out dire punishments**

**'I**n the nude market place, of Puritan Settlement, Hester Prynne stood on the scaffold of the pillory, an infant on her arm, and the letter A, in scarlet, fastened upon her bosom. It had the effect of the spell, taking her out of the ordinary relations with humanity and enclosing her in a sphere by herself... under the leaden infliction which it was her doom to endure, she felt, at moments, as if she must need shriek out with the full power of her lungs, and cast herself from the scaffold down upon the ground, or else go mad at once."

The Scarlet Letter, Nathaniel Hawthorne's tale of punishment for adultery in 17th-century New England, was first published in 1850. Yet the practice of punishing adulterers in the stocks seems to belong as much to the late 20th century as to the mid 19th or the mid 17th, and to modern secular Britain as much as to Puritan Massachusetts. In the last year or two, the scarlet A has been pinned to a number of eminent lapels, in the royal family, in the government, in the law, even in the press.

The objective is the same as it ever was. It is to punish the adulterer by shame, to destroy a civic reputation, however good, and to enjoy the hypocritical pleasure of singling out a handful of victims from what is, nowadays, a regiment of adulterers.

We are not, after all, living in the age of religion. It is true that the sixth commandment, in Exodus, states that "thou shalt not commit adultery"; that injunction is repeated in the New Testament and in the Koran. Practising Jews, Christians and Muslims do believe that adultery is a grave sin, whether committed by a man or a woman. Yet the concept of sin has lost much of its strength, even among religious people outside those who practise their religion there is perhaps only a vague residual belief that adultery is usually wrong.

# A cruel Puritan at the pagan picnic

In 17th-century Massachusetts, most people believed that adulterers would go to Hell, hardly anyone thinks that in the Britain of the 1990s it is one thing to put people in the pillory for an act which risks their immortal souls and another to tabloidise them for an act which would not even exclude them from being invited to a church fête.

Many modern people do not in fact think that adultery is wrong at all, though it may be sad. Modern secularist morality is purely relative. "Thou shalt not kill" is not an absolute commandment; it is acceptable to kill where the balance of social convenience supports it, as with unwanted embryos and the terminally ill. "Thou shalt not commit adultery" is seen as an equally relative commandment: it is for instance acceptable to commit adultery if the marriage has broken down. Some people see adultery as a positive good: they regard sexual pleasure as a main purpose of human existence, and think that there can hardly be too much sex, or with too many people. They consider faithfulness in marriage an unacceptable restraint on the freedom of the individual.

In yesterday's *Sunday Times*, there was published the first extract from Michael Medved's striking new book, *Hollywood vs America*. He argues that "tens of millions of people now see the entertainment industry as an all powerful enemy, an alien force that assaults their most cherished values and corrupts their children. The dream factory has become the poison factory. Many people cherish the institution of marriage and consider religion an important priority in life, but the entertainment industry promotes every form of sexual adventurism, and regularly ridicules religious believers as crooks or crazies."

The powerful influence of Hollywood, and through Hollywood films, of television, is exercised in favour of

**William Rees-Mogg**

adultery. If we must pin the scarlet A anywhere, it has to be on the film industry. Yet this makes the contrast in Britain between a permissive sexual culture and a censorious public morality even harder to reconcile. The prime minister feels obliged to sue the *New Statesman* in circumstances that few prime ministers would have thought to justify legal action. Yet there has never been so large a number of people who would attach so little significance to the innumerable *New Statesman* professions not to have made.

Our dominant ideology, a pretty inadequate one, is post-Enlightenment popular rationalism, the ideology of the average television presenter.

Our secular morality is largely based on naive neo-Freudianism and our sexual technology is based on the Pill. Our entertainment industry has been infected by a sick nihilism. These are all anti-religious forces and they influence all of us, whether we choose it or not. Why do we nevertheless retain one of the cruelest attributes of a Puritan religious culture, the public desire to humiliate adulterers, to shame them for their sins?

The condemnation of adultery was never simply a religious prohibition. It has appeared in most cultures, though usually with a bias in favour of men. In the native American cultures, the penalty for adultery by a wife was sometimes mutilation, to make her unattractive to future partners. In the ancient Indian laws of Manu, an unfaithful wife shall be "devoured by dogs in a place frequented by many". That has a modern media ring to it. Solon, the wise lawgiver of Athens, allowed any man to kill an adulterer he had taken in the act. Roman law allowed the husband, or in some cases the father, of the woman to kill the adulterer, or where that was inappropriate, to imprison him for 20 days.

In Roman law, the concept of adultery by the husband seems to have been introduced only after the arrival of Christianity; before that, a wife owed a legal duty of fidelity to her husband, but he did not owe one to her. As recently as 1857, British law regarded adultery as grounds for divorce in women, but not in men.

In literature, it is Shakespeare's *Othello* we should look to. Desdemona is falsely accused of adultery by Iago. Othello believes the lie and kills his wife. He finds he has been deceived and kills himself. His motive is not religious: he does not kill Desdemona because he thinks adultery is a mortal sin, he does so because he is jealous.

Shakespeare always takes us closer to the truth. The reason that human beings in a post-Christian age still attach so much importance to adultery, and behave so cruelly to adulterers, is that it affects the most fundamental human emotions. It does so just as much in late 20th century Britain as in ancient Rome or still more ancient Palestine.

The Ten Commandments are in accord with permanent realities of human nature. Adultery is a threat to our deepest emotional security and therefore we wish, at least symbolically, to stonem the adulterer. In this, as in other ways, modern secularism is psychologically superficial. In theory, we belong to a new age in which human liberty is the supreme value, and that includes the right to take as many sexual partners as we choose.

In practice, if our marriage is threatened, we fight to protect it. If our partner is attracted elsewhere, we feel fury and despair. There is a pretence that human nature has changed, but the old Adam and Eve still live inside us all. We therefore behave badly to those public figures who have been adulterous. Christianity is not the cause of this cruelty — and cruelty it is — but the defence against it. It was Christ who said: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."

We have released the forces of paganism at our peril. The pagan at our right ear tells us that adultery is quite acceptable for us in this modern age. But the pagan at our left ear tells us that all adulterers must be destroyed.

# Rise of the puppetocracy

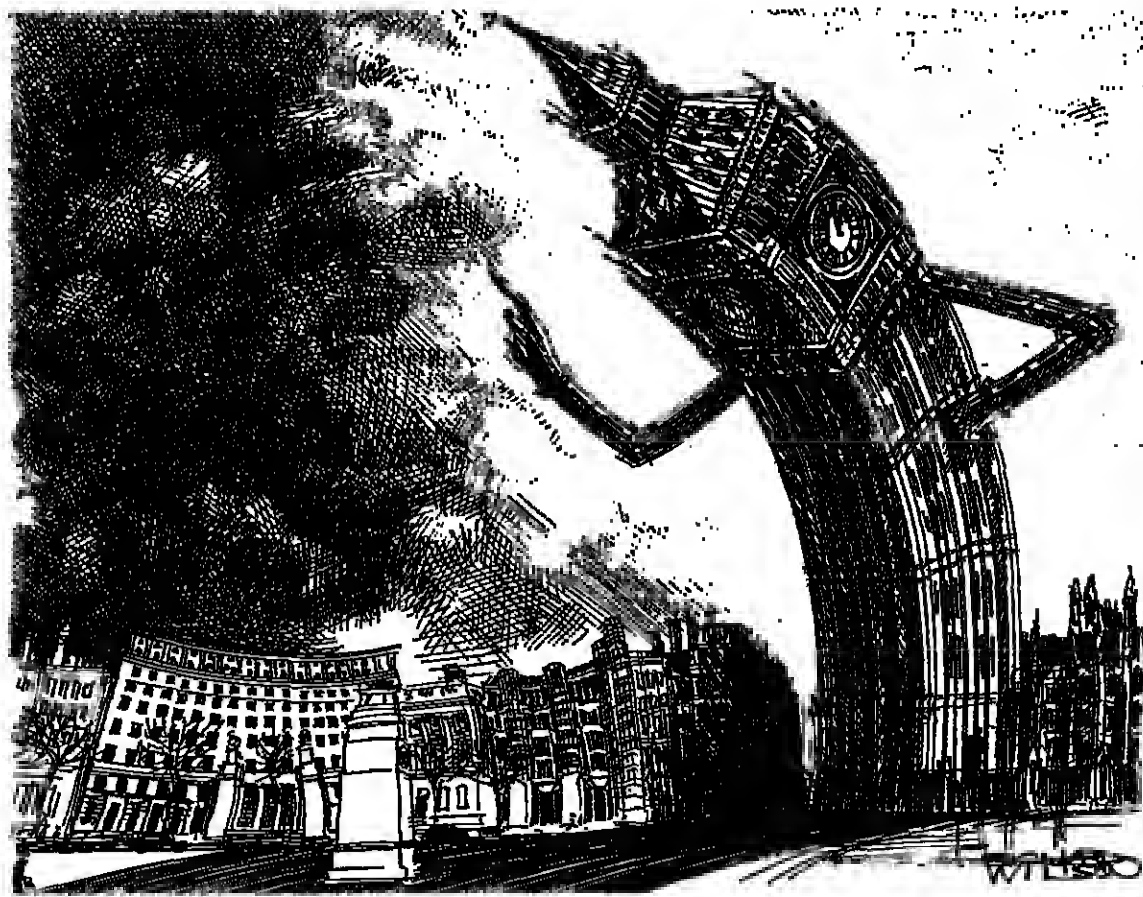
**Commons select committees should know their place, says Peter Riddell**

**C**onstitutional reformers and conservatives alike are cheering. Lord St John of Fawley is no doubt warbling in Cambridge. Parliament is at last flexing its muscles against the executive. Select-committee reports are making the headlines. MPs' views seem to matter. These celebrations of parliamentary power should not, however, be taken too far.

Checks and balances are obviously desirable, particularly when one party has been in power for nearly 14 years. Local government should be strengthened and Whitehall opened up. But Parliament can never control government in a detailed way and it never has.

The main role for the Commons is to sustain a government in power. Since 1868 that has meant translating votes at elections into the choice of which party holds office. The primary job of MPs is to support or oppose the government, while forming the pool from which ministers are chosen. Scrutinising the executive is secondary. The Commons has, in Bagehot's famous phrase, sought to "express the mind of the English people". Question time may seldom be bedfellowing, but ministers regularly have to explain their actions. The Opposition may rarely win votes but it can ensure that the issues of the day are raised.

Reformers have seen all this as largely an empty piece of theatre, with MPs glorifying in grease paint and slogans. Instead, the Commons should seek to control the executive, as it allegedly did in the past. That has been the belief of the more naïve supporters of departmentally related select committees. Not only was there never such an age of parliamentary control, but select committees in Britain can never be like congressional committees in Washington. The



separation of powers in America means that a committee chairman often has as much influence as a cabinet secretary. Lloyd Bentsen may have had more say over tax changes as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee for six years than he now has as Treasury secretary.

Select committees in Britain are bound to have the more limited role of scrutinising rather than initiating policy. Tory MPs will always be constrained by their primary duty as supporters of the government from taking a wholly independent line. Committees cannot be a form of alternative opposition, advocating their own policies.

Moreover, many of the most talented MPs are excluded because they are either ministers or shadow spokesmen. By convention the latter

do not serve. MPs also willingly give up places on committees to get on the first rung of the ladder of preferment as parliamentary private secretaries. Being an unpaid bag-carrier and aide to a minister is more alluring than serving even on the Treasury or foreign affairs select committees.

More than 200 MPs are therefore ruled out. Once the old, the odd and the idle are also excluded, this leaves a limited group of former ministers, new members eager for promotion and perpetual backbenchers. These are not automatically among the best and the brightest at Westminster, though some chairmen, such as Terence Higgins, David Howell and Frank Field, have earned respect for

their committee work. Last week's otherwise thorough and sensible Hansard Society report on improving the way laws are prepared and discussed was unrealistic in urging an expanded role for select committees. There are not enough interested and talented MPs to do the job.

The output of the committees has also been patchy. Their main impact has been in broadening public debate by taking evidence from previously silent civil servants. Hidden areas of Whitehall have been illuminated. The resulting reports have, however, often been too influenced by the committees' advisers or by special interests. Too often also there has been a desire for a snappy headline or sound bite.

Ministers often ignore what committees say, even while paying lip

service to their importance. Kenneth Clarke dared to utter publicly what other ministers say privately in evidence to a Lords enquiry in 1991. The Commons committees, he argued "tend to have enthusiasts on them and they get in the hands of lobbyists". He recalled the row over salmonella in eggs, when "all the members of the select committee were trying to do was to get themselves into the newspapers".

**B**y all means let select committees scrutinise and point out weaknesses in existing policies — as the trade and industry committee did over the government's approach to the coal industry. Over the next year or so there will be a role for committees in scrutinising the top-to-bottom review of public spending, examining long-term projections and comparing the views of outsiders with the Treasury. That would enable a proper public debate to occur. But spare us government by select committee. That is a recipe for inertia and muddle.

Similarly, some of the fashionable delight over the revived power of backbenchers is exaggerated. A government majority of 21 is a constraint, more so than in the past because of the greater independence (or, if you prefer, bloody-mindedness) of many MPs. Ministers are having to pay more attention to public opinion as expressed by MPs. That was too often absent in the 1980s when ministers could usually ignore all but the most volcanic eruptions in the Commons. Now even the rattling of a window causes alarm in Downing Street. A few Tory MPs, however maverick, can extract concessions by threatening revolt.

The danger, however, is that the tail may wag the irrepressible dog. The government may refrain not just from draft measures such as the poll tax, which could not be enacted in the present Parliament, but it may also not undertake necessary, tough and unpopular actions, of the kind that will be required over public spending and taxes. What we have now is not a return to an illusory golden age of Parliament, but all the uncertainties of a weak, minority government.

## Rules of engagement

ALMOST 20 years after Harold Wilson brought in guidelines in an attempt to censor the memoirs of ministers and civil servants, the regulations are to be reviewed by Douglas Hurd.

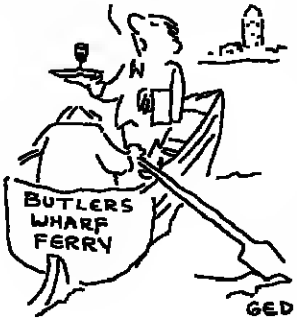
The Radcliffe rules were introduced by Wilson in 1976 because he was so incensed by Richard Crossman's autobiography. The rules advise authors to submit their memoirs to the Cabinet Office for approval. Tony Benn, Barbara Castle and Roy Jenkins were the only members of Wilson's cabinet to refuse to sign an undertaking to comply by the rules, and duly wrote their memoirs without reference to the cabinet secretary. The rules also stipulate that civil servants cannot publish their memoirs until 15 years after their retirement, and the foreign secretary has decided to act because of the delay in publication of the memoirs of Sir "Nixon" Henderson, British ambassador to Washington during the Falklands war. A draft was submitted in

year, whatever the outcome of Hurd's review.

John Birt will not like the letter in *Ariel*, the BBC staff magazine, praising the previous cover photograph showing the new director-general from behind. "With your fingers on the pulse of BBC more you realised that since everyone wanted to see the back of John Birt it would be a good idea to print a picture of it. Anon, name withheld in terror."

**Bridge too far**  
HAVING presided over a retail empire, and due to open another restaurant next week.

Port, Sir Terence



## DIARY

Sir Terence Conran is still not content. He is about to go into the ferry business.

Necessity is the mother of this initiative. Conran wants to set up a ferry across the Thames to sustain business at his three restaurants south of the river when Tower Bridge closes in April for six months for repairs. Custom at the Blue Bird Café, Pont de la Tour and La Cantina is threatened and Conran is enraged by the decision of the Corporation of London.

The bridge is the main link to Butlers Wharf. Most of our customers have to use it. There has been no consultation or offer of compensation. We have put some money into the river bus. We are now investigating the possibility of running a ferry service.

Meanwhile, Conran, who will be virtually living at his

"I had a very bad nervous breakdown which I did not know I was having and I couldn't tell anyone," he says. His results at school went from near the top of the class to close to the bottom. "Only now at the age of 53 am I able to begin to talk about it," he says.

The way he managed to break free from the illness was through solitary walks in the Cumbrian countryside, and by losing himself in books. "Reading fiction was helpful because it was a takeover bid. It took you out of yourself in a way that was tolerable."

Bragg, a paid up member of the Labour party — the local party is proposing to shut the libraries — was determined that other youngsters would not be denied the same escape route.

Joan Collins, the star of the latest Rover Metro advertisement, is unlikely to be spotted driving one through Hollywood. Collins, who arrived on the film set in San Diego, California, in the back of a six-door stretch Cadillac before taking the wheel of the Metro GTI, cannot buy one in the United States. They are not sold there.



Sex symbols: Paxman, left, and Hislop are on the list



## TV and crumpet

Jeremy Paxman, the scourge of the politician, has been voted the "thinking woman's crumpet" in a survey by *City Limits* magazine. Paxman, the anchorman of *Newsnight*, is described as "blustering, boorish, fearfully arrogant and ferociously brilliant — too darn sexy for words", in the survey.

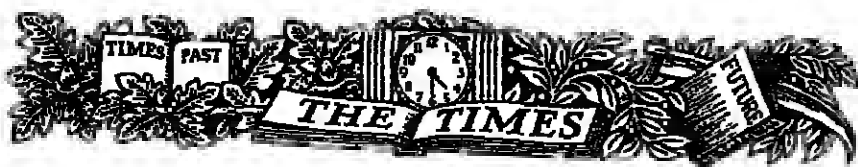
President Clinton is second, and Vic Reeves the comedian is third, and Lord Owen strikes a blow for the mature man at fourth. The most

unlikely sex symbol in the league of 20 is Ian Hislop, the small and follically challenged editor of *Private Eye*. There is not a Chippendale in sight.

Meanwhile Sir Anthony Hopkins has won another award to go with his Oscar for *Silence of the Lambs*. He has been voted the best dressed man in Britain by *Esquire* magazine. John Major also won an award, in the worst dressed section, for his "lack of inspirational style". Grey is obviously out of fashion.

هكذا من الأصل





## A GOOD DUMPING

European diversity must survive name-calling from France

Lord Tebbit has hinted that Tory Eurosceptics could best scupper the Maastricht Treaty by joining forces with Labour and bringing Britain back into the treaty's social chapter. This is a tempting idea which may find friends well beyond the frustrated backbench tacticians who have to fight the government night after night in often fruitless parliamentary debate.

The social chapter is a farrago of bureaucratic restrictions on competition and attempts to impose upon all European businesses the high taxes and overheads of the most burdensome regions and states. For the original authors of the Maastricht Treaty it was at the heart of the new European Union. Although John Major is proud of having negotiated an opt-out from these provisions, it would still be fitting if he — and the larger number of less-thinking Euroenthusiasts in the Conservative Party — had to confront the fundamental contradictions between the conservative vision of a competitive, decentralised Europe and the corporatist federalism that the Maastricht Treaty is designed to advance.

Begging as it might seem, however, Lord Tebbit's strategy would not be acceptable. As a matter of principle it would be too cynical and destructive for free-market conservatives to try to push through Parliament a legislative amendment inimical to everything they have stood for in the past fifteen years. As a matter of practice Britain's interests could be damaged if there were seen to be the slightest fissures in the hitherto solid Conservative Party and business consensus against the social chapter in any form.

The benefits of that consensus are becoming more clearly visible almost daily as the devaluation of the pound enhances Britain's attractions as a low-cost, high productivity base for exporting to the rest of the European Community. Last week's diatribes against British "social dumping" — made by such desperate men as Pierre Bérégovoy, the French prime minister, and Jacques Delors,

the EC president — offer the clearest possible evidence that John Major's post-ERM policies are finally beginning to pay dividends. Britain's new economic policy "isn't working if it isn't hurting" France and other European countries which deliberately lumber their industries with overvalued exchange rates, high taxes and exorbitant social costs.

What M. Bérégovoy calls social dumping is the predictable and desirable consequence of a single European market. By pulling out of the ERM and exempting itself from the social chapter Britain will be in a position to undercut France, Germany and other northern European countries in terms of labour costs and interest rates, as well as offering both management and workers freedom to make contracts which they consider mutually advantageous. In an open market, investment and jobs will tend to move to countries with less intrusive government and labour regulations, as well as lower costs.

The great benefit of free trade is that it allows every country or region to oversee its own taxes, regulations, skills and social conditions and then lets businesses seek out the combinations that suit them best. With floating exchange rates and open financial markets, wages and interest rates generally adjust to ensure that every country's labour force is reasonably fully employed.

If the French and Germans believe that tight social regulations will improve their workers' productivity and ensure a degree of stability that businesses will find attractive, they should not complain if Britain chooses to forego these advantages. If, on the other hand, other European countries find themselves losing jobs to a less regulated and lower-cost Britain, it is up to their politicians and voters to decide whether their social and monetary arrangements need to be reformed. In either case, Mr Major should be thanked for offering corporatist Europe an alternative economic model, and one that it badly needs.

## RAPE AND PUNISHMENT

Retribution as well as compensation must fit the crime

Judge John Prosser's decision to put a young rapist on three years' probation and order him to pay £500 for a holiday to the victim has triggered outrage with resonances far beyond the case itself. This is hardly the first time that a sense of judicial proportion appears to have been lost when a court has sentenced a brutal criminal. If Judge Prosser's decision is to be overturned that is a matter for judicial review. But the damage to public confidence has already been done.

Last year, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Taylor, conceded that the manner in which criminals are punished lacks coherence. The Criminal Justice Act which came into force in October was driven by a practical desire to reduce the cost to the taxpayer of imprisonment and explore penal methods other than incarceration. Yet, less than six months later, the Home Office is already considering new secure detention centres for young teenage offenders, a clear contradiction of the act's spirit. This indecision reflects a general unease about how a just and tolerant society should punish its criminals.

Too often this debate is conducted evasively, along purely practical lines. Imprisonment, for example, is praised as a convenient means of protecting the law-abiding from the criminal; or it is attacked as a waste of public funds which pools criminal knowledge and hardens offenders' determination to re-offend. Neither argument addresses the moral content of punishment. There is an ever-present danger that penal policy will be little more than a social calculus in which value for money is the only value.

Every judicial decision in a criminal court bristles with moral and social assumptions. The modern doctrine of punishment seems to concentrate on the offenders themselves,

their circumstances and how best the state can rehabilitate them. The debt they owe to society as a whole is treated as of less account. Judge Prosser declined to send the 15-year-old rapist to prison on the grounds that he was from "a good family" and might contract bad habits in a detention centre. A similar focus on offender rather than victim is evident in the interest of the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice in plea-bargaining, and in the new system of means-tested punishment, under which fines for burglary can range from £120 to £3,000 depending on the burglar's wealth.

The contrasting concern at this trend from groups such as Victim Support is understandable. Punishment should indeed be more than remedial work; it must reflect the nature of the crime committed and the pain suffered by the victim as much as the background of the offender.

But neither the repair of the criminal nor a court-ordered holiday for the victim is enough. Justice must include the element of retribution by the state. To proclaim this is not to yield to barbarism or restore Judge Jeffreys to the bench, but to give proper force to the morality which underpins the law. To exact limited vengeance from the criminal may help to assuage the victim's suffering. More importantly, it acknowledges that society has suffered a collective grievance which must be paid for.

This principle should be fundamental to a free society. To deny it is to deny the concept of criminality and reduce all crimes to civil disputes which may be settled by suitable compensation — in or out of court. The damage inflicted by brutal assault can never be corrected financially. Rape is a crime, not a tort.

## TIES THAT BIND

Man abandons rules of dress at his peril

Ever since Adam and Eve had their eyes opened, and knew that they were naked, and sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons, civilised society has run by its dress codes. The resurrected Regent Hotel in London has now belched in the eye of civilisation by announcing that dress codes will no longer be enforced in its dining rooms. This evidently means that it will not be obligatory for men to wear ties and jackets and business suits, as it is in most similar London restaurants and clubs.

All dress conventions can be made to seem as ridiculous as aprons of fig leaves. In the long eye of history, a necktie is a silly thing, a primitive predecessor of the useful button. It may sound chic and modern for the Regent Hotel to declare that it is abandoning dress codes. But, of course, it is not doing so at all. Eve and Adam, in their natural state before their eyes were opened and they saw the polio, would not get a table in its dining rooms. They would be hurried away with their private parts concealed by napkins and confusion. Even customers in shorts and bathing suits from the hotel's swimming pool will be confined to their own particular eating place, where the customers come as raw as the hamburgers.

This is bogus liberalism. It is not abolishing convention, but merely drawing convention's line in a different place. It is

always possible to mock the codes of polite society, as Edgar Allan Poe did, when he was expelled from West Point for following to the letter instructions to appear on a public parade in "white belts and gloves, under arms". He turned out with his rifle over his bare shoulder, wearing belt and gloves, and nothing else.

Civilisation means conforming to the current codes, when performing acts such as eating in public. Other societies, such as that of the Trobriand Islands, treat eating as a private affair, to be done secretly, but are less secretive than Western society at any rate used to be about their amorous activities. When in London, do as the Londoners do. Part of the pleasure of eating in an expensive restaurant is that those in the public place conform to the current code of polite dress and behaviour. Any decent club or restaurant keeps spare neckties and jackets for difficult customers who arrive improperly dressed. And for those who slip through the net, the oldest member tends to wander over to the table and ask, meaningfully, "Does your guest find it very hot in here?"

It is a heresy of the old Serpent that anybody has the unlimited right to do what he or she wants in public. Members of society have an obligation not to annoy their fellow members unnecessarily. Civilisation can be held together by things as flimsy as ties.

## Changed options for armed forces

From Major General Ken Perkins

Sir, Mr Malcolm Rifkind has bowed to what had been patently inevitable and announced that some of the planned army cuts will not now take place (report, February 4). As the cost is to be borne within the present defence budget, some elements, hitherto considered essential, will have to go.

Mr Rifkind has said difficult decisions remain. I suggest he should first look at his own ministry and then to the headquarters which report to it. The scale of these may be gauged by the number of two-star officers and above in active employment.

There is an addition to every three ships, small and large. There are more than two combat units of battalion size for each general, and as many air marshals as there are operational squadrons of aircraft.

At a lower level come many more brigadiers, colonels and their equivalents and an army of staff officers measured in their thousands. Side by side marches a huge phalanx of civil servants.

Before someone explains why all these are essential, let me compare the arrangements when, on loan from the British government, I commanded the Sultan of Oman's forces in a counter-revolutionary war in the 1970s.

There were two British brigadiers for ten combat units. A British air commodore ran five operational squadrons of eight different types of aircraft and a Royal Navy captain operated some half dozen patrol craft.

We recruited, equipped, trained, administered and took the force to war. In addition, we had the operational command of three Iranian battalions and one from Jordan.

The operational standards we worked to were British and, if we did not have the wide-ranging responsibilities which fall to the British forces, we had many headaches unknown in Whitehall. What is sure is that the British armed forces do not need their present top-heavy hamper.

Yours faithfully,  
KEN PERKINS,  
Carcombe,  
Stoddleigh, Devon.  
February 3.

From Lieutenant General Sir Martin Garrod

Sir, I was disturbed by your Defence Correspondent's report (February 4) to the effect that the order for the £170 million helicopter carrier (LPH) is expected to be cancelled and that ministers may also delay the construction of the assault ships to replace HMS Intrepid and HMS Fearless.

In 1981 John Nott, defence secretary at the time, announced that Intrepid and Fearless would be phased out in 1982 and 1984 respectively, as "likely needs did not warrant their replacement". Within a few months as the Falkland Islands crisis unfolded, it was the nation's amphibious capability that was crucial to the re-taking of the islands. I find it extraordinary that a similar miscalculation may be made a mere decade later.

The major advantage that an amphibious force confers is the ability to project a force into a hostile, or potentially hostile, environment without reliance on ports or airfields. An amphibious force poised off-shore as an earnest of intent can, if that is the political decision, project its landing force ashore anywhere over a 600-mile span of coastline within 24 hours.

But if it is totally reliant on landing craft, then it is totally reliant on beaches, which the enemy may well have covered with its own troops. An LPH with its helicopters gives the commanders an infinite number of choices as to where they can project the landing force, including up to 100 miles inland.

There may be many situations in future when we may wish to insert a force into a troubled area (the rescue of British nationals is but one example); but there will also be many dictators who, like Galtieri, may not permit the use of ports and airfields at the time, in which case, without a properly constituted amphibious force, we would be powerless to act.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
MARTIN GARROD,  
2 Royal Buildings,  
The Strand,  
Walmer, Deal, Kent.  
February 4.

## Future of royal yacht

From Mr A. M. D. Bell

Sir, Your report (January 28) that the future of the royal yacht Britannia is under review, I suggest that the successor vessel could serve a dual purpose as a refrigerated cargo carrier, with a payload of, say, 3,000 tonnes, which could also be used for royal travel when required.

There are precedents for this. Britannia's hull design and machinery is based on two Harwich-Hook ferries, Arnhem and Amsterdam, built in 1947 and 1950 respectively. In 1953-4, before the royal yacht was ready, a cargo passenger ship, Gothic, (11,000 tonnes payload) was used for an extensive tour of the Commonwealth, concurrently carrying UK cargo to New Zealand and a full refrigerated cargo back.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW BELL,  
(Managing Director),  
Curnow Shipping Ltd.,  
Portliver, Helston, Cornwall.

## Freya Stark biography

From Mr David Gould

Sir, The storm over the controversial biography of Dame Freya Stark (Diary, January 21; Modern Times, January 22; Books, February 4) has prompted me to look through my scrapbook and re-read "The qualities needed to escape from mediocrity" — a beautifully written article that appeared in your columns on August 28, 1987. In it Freya refers to several writers of genius and to the then prevailing lack of Excellence (with a capital E). "Something failed," she wrote, "not in them, since the seed of perfection was in them, but in the climate of their time".

Twenty-five years later, the climate of our time seems avid for the unsavoury. I shall curb my curiosity and ignore the new biography. I am content all that I need to know is contained in the eight volumes of letters and the enchanting travel books, which speak so eloquently.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID GOULD,  
Highcroft,  
South Woodchester, Gloucestershire.

## Passive thinkers

From Lord Harris of High Cross and Lord Portillo

Sir, Even if all that is said against smoking were true, it could hardly justify so grave an invasion of fundamental freedoms as outright censorship. In the process denying newspaper readers of a £50 million subsidy from tobacco advertising (letters, February 4). But would such a curb influence the total demand, rather than the shares of rival brands in a static or declining market?

Again, even if commercial advertising were as potent as weak-minded observers suppose, paid advocacy by the tobacco companies (incorporating official health warnings) is being swamped by a ceaseless anti-advertising barrage of gratuitous advice, appeals, exhortations, sermons, and

From Mr James Rusbridger

Sir, It is untrue that the royal yacht Britannia was unable to take part in the Falklands war because it used heavy fuel oil as your reporter states. The task force flagship, HMS Hermes, also used this fuel, and there was plenty of tanker capacity with the fleet which drew supplies of heavy fuel oil from the vast stocks held at the old naval base at Simonstown, in South Africa. Furthermore, as a hospital ship, Britannia could have refuelled at Montevideo when it was landing casualties.

As far as the Gulf war was concerned, cost was hardly a factor influencing the coalition forces' plans (especially as they were repaid by the Arab states). The expense of fitting a helicopter deck to Britannia is a most unconvincing excuse.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES RUSBRIDGER,  
Jasmine Cottage,  
Tremeturbidge,  
Lanivet, Bodmin, Cornwall.  
January 28.

From Mr H. St. J. B. Armitage

Sir, Mrs Molly Izzard's decision to "tell the truth" about Dame Freya Stark is somewhat marred by her doubts about her subject's journey to the Valley of the Assassins being aroused by her (Mrs Izzard's) late husband's remark that the journey was a touristic excursion even in 1937 (as quoted by Libby Purves, "An explorer explored", January 22). This is a ridiculous assertion: Miss Stark's journey, including two passages over 10,000ft, was by mule and foot, long before a motorable track existed. There is record of only one European traveller from an earlier generation and but a handful of official European visitors in the preceding decade.

Nor is there any truth in Mrs Izzard's description of Miss Stark's second journey to the Hadramaut as ending in her "collapsing again and being evacuated by car". In fact, she travelled 18 days by donkey and camel before completing her journey to Aden by show.

Yours faithfully,  
H. ST. J. B. ARMITAGE,  
The Old Vicarage,  
East Hornington, Nr Wells, Somerset.

other persuasion and propaganda.

On "passive smoking", scrutiny of all the relevant research confirms commonsense disbelief in the lethal potency of environmental tobacco smoke in concentrations as low as one part in a thousand, or a million, or a billion parts of surrounding air. The most exhaustive analysis of 30 epidemiologic studies (many based on as few as a dozen or two cases) was recently conducted by three doctors, including a professor of medicine, and published in the independent American magazine, *Consumers' Research*, in 1992.

The authors conclude: "None of the studies reports a strong relative risk [of cancer]. While only six of the studies approached statistical significance, nine pointed to a negative correlation between getting cancer and 'spousal smoking'. The authors' mild conclusion: 'Unfortunately, scientific data

## Teachers and tests for 14-year-olds

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers

Sir, Your leader of February 4, "English civil war", comes to the astonishing conclusion that this union's "credibility as a defender of pupils' interests is in tatters". That conclusion is based on the 91 per cent of our members who will have to implement this year's English tests for 14-year-olds saying they would support a boycott of those tests.

You pay no regard to the fact that 99.3 per cent of those teachers said that the planning and preparation of the tests by the School Examinations and Assessment Council (SEAC) had been inadequate; that 97 per cent said the timetable of notification of set texts and extracts had allowed insufficient time to prepare pupils for the tests; and that 95.7 per cent believed the derailed papers would not allow pupils to be assessed fairly.

This union is voicing our members' collective concern for pupils' education. It is not opposed to testing; but this must be in a form supportive of learning, such as that which has been agreed for Scotland.

We have tried on numerous occasions to talk to the education secretary about these concerns, and about the English tests in particular. Mr Patten will not talk and does not listen. It is the credibility of Mr Patten as the promoter of pupils' interests which is in tatters.

Yours sincerely,  
DOUG McAVOY, General Secretary,  
National Union of Teachers,  
Hamilton House,  
Mabledon Place, WC1.  
February 4.

From Lord Griffiths of Fforestfach, Chairman of the School Examinations & Assessment Council (SEAC)

Sir, I was pleased by your forthright support of national testing at age 14, rightly emphasising the central importance of English to all children and to their learning in all subjects. You raise issues to do with our cultural heritage and economic future that are properly a matter of debate, not just for schools but for us all. This is why so much effort has gone into making sure that this year's tests are of the highest quality.

Claims by the National Union of Teachers that the tests have not been properly prepared are wide of the mark. Tests have been trialled over the last three years, with 40,000 14-year-olds in large numbers of schools in England and Wales. The particular model of tests being used this summer is firmly based on pilot tests taken by over 100 schools in June 1992.

To suggest that the introduction of these tests has been mismanaged is wildly inaccurate. Every effort has been made by SEAC to prepare teachers for these tests. Detailed guidance on the assessment of English has been published in stages over the last 12 months, to a carefully planned timetable notified to schools in advance.

## Balkans diplomacy

From Mr David Leigh

Sir, Sir Clive Rose (letter, February 1) suggests that our role in the former Yugoslavia should be limited, primarily on account of our previous inequity. "But we did not go to war with Germany in 1939 because of the Nazi concentration camps..." However, it is exactly because we did not adequately respond to the atrocities of the Reich that we should take a more active role on this occasion.

Does Sir Clive ever intend to abdicate responsibility, on account of our failure to act over Auschwitz? Or is this not an opportunity, if an unfortunate one, to set a better precedent?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LEIGH,  
C1 Whewell's Court,  
Trinity College, Cambridge.

From Major General J. D. Lunt

Sir, Sir Clive Rose asks what the Muslim countries are doing to support the UN in the former Yugoslavia. He says only Egypt has so far contributed. In fact Jordan has had a contingent serving under the UN for the past nine months or more.

I am etc.  
JAMES LUNT,  
Hilltop House,  
Little Milton, Oxfordshire.

have not always been utilised objectively by government agencies or regulatory bodies that have their own inherent public health or political agenda.

More bluntly, "passive smoking" turns out to be the product of pseudo-science playing upon passive thinking. Let those tempted to do nothing against this latest threat to free choice beware of the even greater dangers from passive politics!

Yours etc.  
RALPH HARRIS,  
ARTHUR PORRITT,  
House of Lords.

Business letters, page xx

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

The National Curriculum, on which the tests are based, has been in schools since 1990. Teachers have known since last autumn which Shakespeare plays or other texts are being tested. They have known for five months that pupils would be preparing a small selection of texts from an anthology. It was always intended that this should be used immediately before the tests and not dominate the whole year's curriculum.

National tests for 14-year-olds provide parents and teachers with invaluable information about what children have learned during their first three years at secondary school. They pinpoint areas in which remedial action could be needed during GCSE courses. It is difficult to imagine how any responsible professional body could wish to deprive children and their parents of the benefits of this information.

Suggestions that the tests will damage children are quite implausible. The benefits are already beginning to show. Greater numbers of pupils than ever before are studying and enjoying Shakespeare. Through the anthology they are introduced to authors who have made a major contribution to this country's literary tradition, such as Chaucer, Keats and Wordsworth. The tests will give them a new incentive to practise and improve their use of standard English.

The benefits of national testing are now obvious, both at seven, where there have been national tests since 1991, and at 14 where tests were held in mathematics and science in 1992. The first national tests for 14-year-olds in English, which have always been scheduled for June 1993, will go ahead as planned.

I have every confidence that pupils will take these tests in their stride and that parents will welcome the information they will receive about their children's achievements in relation to national standards.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN GRIFFITHS,  
Chairman of the School Examinations & Assessment Council,  
Newcombe House,  
45 Notting Hill Gate, W11.  
February 5.

From Mr David Matthews

Sir, Your leading article is wrong to describe the English standard assessment test at key stage three as "a vital qualification". How is it possible for an exercise which tests, as the recently distributed pattern papers show (report, January 7), an appreciation of language through multiple-choice questions, and a critical understanding of *Romeo and Juliet* by matching a quotation to a cartoon, to be that?

"Stultifying" would be a more apt adjective.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID MATTHEWS  
(Head of English),  
Archbishop Tenison's School,  
Selborne Road, Croydon, Surrey.  
February 4.

## Hospital beds

From Professor Emenius Philip Rhodes

Sir, *Social Trends* (details, January 28) shows that the numbers of patients treated in hospitals was rising and the number of beds falling long before the present marketing strategy in health care was introduced. Can Mrs Bottomley be persuaded to stop claiming for her recent policies results which are clearly not due to them?

Yours sincerely,  
PHILIP RHODES,  
1 Wakerley Court, Wakerley,  
Oakham, Leicestershire.

## Brief interruption?

From Mr Russell Basker

Sir, Mr Frank G. Gee's thought (letter, January 27) that through legal aid an offender's solicitor is being paid for by the very people he has attacked can be taken a stage further. A few years ago my partner, Charles Elly, now deputy vice-president of the Law Society, was a 24-hour duty solicitor under the legal-aid scheme.

He received a telephone call from the police in the middle of the night to say they had been asked to summon him to the police station by one of his clients whom they were holding on a charge of breaking and entering. The officer said: "Before you come down Sir, we also have to inform you that we actually caught him in your office premises". Charles Elly very sensibly stayed in bed.

Yours faithfully,  
RUSSELL BASKER,  
Reynolds, Parry-Jones & Crawford  
10 East Street,  
High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

## Correct cooking

From Ms Tiggy Burford

Sir, Mrs Joan Brinham (letter, February 5) suggests the *Old Little Red Lentil* for the politically correct publisher. Oh, dear me, no, Sir! It would have to be *Differently Sized Red Lentil* to stand a chance.

Yours faithfully,  
TIGGY BURFORD,  
Notawassaga, Pennypot,  
Chobham, Surrey.  
February 5.







## OBITUARIES

Arthur Ashe, the American tennis player who won the Wimbledon singles championship in 1975, died on February 6 in New York of pneumonia resulting from Aids. He was 49. Ashe was born in Richmond, Virginia, on July 10, 1943.

IF HE was not among the truly great lawn tennis champions of modern times, Arthur Ashe will nevertheless be remembered with respect for his civilising influence on the game. As the first black man to achieve the heights he did as a player, he used his celebrity status to fight racism and was a pioneering figure in the advancement of Afro-American sport. His personal demeanour on court — and off it — set an example to young players in a game which was becoming increasingly bad tempered.

Arthur Ashe had a number of firsts to his credit. In 1963 he was the first black player to be selected for a US Davis cup team. In 1973 he defied South Africa's apartheid laws by becoming the first black man to play in the country's open championship. Finally — and his crowning achievement — he became the first black player to win the men's singles title at Wimbledon in 1975. He had won the Australian Open in 1970 and the US Open in 1968.

Ashe's victory at Wimbledon was the more poignant, even in a surprise, for being so utterly unexpected. Jimmy Connors, who had brutally swept aside the aging Ken Rosewall the year before, was

almost thought to have a natural right to the title. No one could stand against him. But through resourcefulness and guile, Ashe did just that, to record one of the most unexpected as well as most popular wins in the tournament's history.

In his early years on the international circuit, Ashe was often known as "The Shadow". Dark and skinnily, he seldom packed more than 11 stone into his 6ft 1in. He was blessed with a droll sense of humour and did not mind the nickname, having learnt to live, from his childhood in Virginia, with far more wounding allusions to his skin colour. Moreover, the sobriquet was always affectionate because there have been few players who inspired — and gave — as much respect and personal warmth. All who knew him will remember the man just as vividly as the achievement.

Ashe had mixed blood but, essentially, was a descendant of West African slaves. He followed, and built on, the example of Althea Gibson. Like her, he was a newcomer to the challenge of a segregated community. He had been brought up in one, and had learnt to live with racial prejudice and injustice. Ultimately, he broke down all the barriers and, by his example, paved the way for those who followed. In his youth, local tennis clubs and tournaments had no room for black players. Ashe and his kind had to look elsewhere for opportunities. As a result, he acquired a disciplined outward serenity and a composure that concealed any stress he might be feeling. The family's regular fish-



ing and deer-hunting expeditions helped to develop a sportsman's self-discipline and patience. But Ashe also had an aptitude for study, which eventually steered him to the University of California in Los Angeles — and the intensity of

collegiate coaching and competition. He emerged as a distinguished tennis player and a world citizen. He was a gentle, quiet, thoughtful man with a restless mind, intellectual leanings and an all-encompassing tolerance.

Ashe sprang to international prominence in 1968 when he won the inaugural US Open championship (the Open was the first competition to be opened to all categories of players, whether professionals, amateurs or shamateurs). That year, he won 30 consecutive singles matches in two months while supposedly serving as a lieutenant in the US Army. He also made news by changing his shirt alongside the court, with the referee's permission. Ashe was among the first players to wear coloured clothing, an example of his persistent knack of taking tradition by the scruff of the neck and shaking the nonsense out of it.

Ashe won the Australian singles title in 1970, Wimbledon in 1975. The Wimbledon final against Connors remains a striking testimony to his ability, his intellect and his self-discipline. As a player, Connors was on song. Indeed he was reckoned so formidable at that stage of his career that hardly anyone gave Ashe a chance. Because he habitually played at a pace on which Connors thrived. But on that day Ashe played a very different match from normal. He varied pace and spin, angle and trajectory. He broke up Connors's rhythm and gave him no pattern to respond to. Connors was confused and finally beaten — by an opponent unrecognisable as the Ashe he thought he had come to know.

To the astonishment of the Centre Court, Ashe took the first two sets 6-1, 6-1. Connors fought back to take the third, 7-5, but Ashe found new reserves of ingenuity to end it in the fourth,

which he won 6-4. Connors can have had few greater surprises in his own long and distinguished tennis playing career.

Ashe was lithe, with fast wrists. He could be inconsistent, veering between the dazzling and the commonplace. His service and backhand were often lightning fast. But he was no great volleyer and was often teased, in particular, about the deficiency of his forehand volley. The paradox about Ashe was that he was a quiet, cerebral man who played a brutally violent game. But he always enjoyed the mental challenge of playing on slow clay, especially in Paris. Although this type of tennis did not compliment his technique, it suited his nature.

Ashe was a modest man who never developed the superstar aura and its accompanying carapace of tantrums which have become de rigueur in the contemporary game. On one occasion in Bristol a young woman approached him with a request for his autograph. At the time Ashe was the only black player of front rank and one of the very few, in any rank, who wore glasses. So he was not difficult to recognise. "I don't know who you are," the young woman said, "but would you please give me your autograph?" Ashe did not mind. He smiled, murmured something self-effacing and took care with his signature for this perhaps not most tactful of fans.

In 1971, however, after a semi-final of the US championship had been affected by rain, Ashe tried contact lenses, took to them and thereafter his bespectacled visage

was never again seen on court.

Ashe was one of the founders — later, president — of the Association of Tennis Professionals. He was always an innovator — as a black champion, as a pivotal figure in organising professionals as a corporate body, and as a driving force behind the game's administrative evolution and related revision of the rules of play. He was also involved in a variety of business ventures and social and charitable work.

In 1979 Ashe's playing career was suddenly curtailed when he had a heart attack. He underwent quadruple bypass heart surgery and later announced that he intended to return to the game. But in 1980 he suffered a setback in his comeback plans and announced his retirement later that year. In 1983 he had further surgery, this time a double bypass operation. He continued to be unwell and in 1988 he had an exploratory brain operation. Finally, last year, he announced that he had contracted Aids, presumably from a blood transfusion which he had received as he recovered from the surgery. It was a condition he bore with dignity to the end.

He had used the intervening years well. One tangible legacy of Ashe and all he stood for is his three-volume work, *A Hard Road To Glory* (1988), a history of black American athletes. Most of all, "The Shadow" will be remembered as a gentle man who was also a gentleman.

Arthur Ashe leaves his widow, Jeanne Moutoussamy, a photographer, and their daughter, Camera.

## PROFESSOR WILLIAM MUSHIN

Professor William Woolf Mushin, CBE, Professor and Director of Anaesthetics at the Welsh National School of Medicine, 1947-75, died on January 22 aged 82. He was born in London on September 29, 1910.

WILLIAM Mushin played a major role in transforming anaesthesia from a shabby art, almost wholly practised by GPs, to a scientific speciality which is now the largest in the hospital service. He also contributed greatly to pain relief, intensive care and resuscitation. He went to Wales in 1947 from Oxford University, where he had been first assistant to Sir Robert Macintosh. His task, to found a new department, resulted largely from the concern of the Cardiff coroner about the excessive contribution anaesthesia was then making to deaths under surgery. After searching analysis, Mushin recommended that university and hospital authorities reorganise their services and suggested a rotational scheme for post-graduate training. He emphasised the need for research and pointed to serious deficiencies in obstetric anaesthesia and pain relief. After that, the anaesthetic services so improved that death from anaesthetic became unusual despite the fact that much more surgery was carried out on high risk patients.

In 1982 Mushin was chosen to lead a national study on post-operative deaths, and from this emerged the present National Confidential Enquiry, an audit which has won high praise from all over the world. From a situation in which there were few specialists in Wales, Mushin's practices came to fill more than a hundred consultant anaesthetist posts.

The university chair to which he was appointed was only the second in the United Kingdom. From it Mushin put into practice his belief in the importance of the basic sciences — physics, pharmacology and physiology — to anaesthetics by appointing a physicist and a physiologist to his department. One of his first textbooks, *Physics for the Anaesthetist* (with Robert Macintosh, 1946, 4th edition 1987) is a classic.

Mushin's emphasis on a knowledge of gas flows and breathing circuits for clinical management, became even more important when artificial ventilation was introduced for cardiothoracic surgery. Outside the operating theatre it had a vital function in the period after the 1952 polio epidemic.

It had by this time become crucial to understand how the increasing number of lung ventilators could be assessed. Mushin's textbook *Automatic Ventilation of the Lungs* (1959, 3rd edition 1980) for the first time classified ventilators as well as analysing their interaction with patients with varying lung function.



This was an essential step for progress in intensive care.

Mushin spoke and wrote authoritatively in the debate which he initiated on the role of anaesthetics in intensive care. He disapproved of anaesthetists who were involved only at the technical level in operating a ventilator. In what was often a passionately conducted debate he expressed his views in public and in the medical journals with commendable

moderation. In the United States he became the first non-American to deliver the prestigious Rosenstone Lecture to the American Society of Anaesthesiologists on "The Rise and Fall of the Anaesthetist". As a result of his initiative there was a great leap forward in the standard of intensive care. These days more than 90 per cent of intensive care units in the country are directed by anaesthetists.

Mushin was also a pioneer in the treatment of chronic pain, so helping those whom other doctors could not treat. At first, like others, he attempted only nerve blocks. But he soon realised that these brought limited success and began to teach the importance of reviewing the whole patient and offering sound, sympathetic support. He was a founder of the Pain Society and for his contribution was elected life president.

His research output focused, too, on drugs, in particular anaesthetics and analgesics, and his carefully executed work resulted in his appointment to the newly formed Committee on Safety of Medicines and, later, the Medicines Commission.

He led the speciality as Dean of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1961 to 1964. But he believed that as anaesthetics was not a branch of surgery it should have an independent academic organisation. He made his views widely known, with some trenchancy, and for some years the speciality was split. To his great pleasure, in 1992 a charter was granted to the Royal College of Anaesthetists through the sponsorship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

William Mushin was religious and had a lively conscience. He had become interested in Progressive Judaism, based upon his broad religious education and subsequent study. He was a founder member of the Reform Synagogue in Cardiff, attracted by the re-examination and re-affirmation of fundamental beliefs and principles in the context of present society.

He is survived by his wife, Betty, three daughters and a son.

## JOSEPH L. MANKIEWICZ

Joseph L. Mankiewicz, American film director, producer, died in Bedford Hills, New York, on February 7 aged 83. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on February 11, 1909.

THOUGH he spent most of his working life in the cinema, Joseph Mankiewicz's virtues as a film maker were essentially theatrical. He could orchestrate plot and character and, above all, he could handle dialogue. This was not surprising since he had begun in Hollywood as a screenwriter. If his pictures could be criticised for relying too much on talk and neglecting the visual possibilities of the cinema, they were often rescued by the quality of their screenplays.

At his best he displayed an urbane wit and an astuteness that recalled one of his mentors, Ernst Lubitsch. Several of his films were adapted from stage plays, including *Julius Caesar*. With a distinguished cast which included John Gielgud as Cassius, James Mason as Brutus, and a magnetic young Marlon Brando as a Mark Antony of memorable intensity, it must be reckoned among the most effective attempts to bring Shakespeare to the screen.

Among his best films was *All About Eve* (1950), a brilliantly cynical picture of backstage rivalry, which owed much of its impact to an acid script and the playing of Bette Davis and George Sanders. It won Mankiewicz Oscars both for direction and screenplay. It was actually a triumph of Mankiewicz the writer over a palpably thin plot. But memorably waspish performances from the two protagonists helped him to a reputation as Hollywood's most intelligent and most literate director during the Fifties.

Joseph Leo Mankiewicz was educated at Columbia University. Like his elder brother, Sidney, he got his first job working in Berlin as an assistant correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*. While Herman subsequently gained his entry to the film world as dramatic editor of the *New York Times*, Joseph started his career by translating the subtitles of German silent films into English.

In 1929 he joined the

writing staff of Paramount in Hollywood. He soon graduated from dialogue and story adaptation to full screenplays. Among his many writing credits were *Million Dollar Legs* (1932), *Alice in Wonderland* (1933) and *Manhattan Melodrama* (1934).

In 1936 he became a producer, making an impressive debut with *Fury*, directed by Fritz Lang. Other notable productions were *The Philadelphia Story* (1940), *Woman of the Year* (1942) — in which he memorably brought together Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn for the first of their many screen

suspected infidelity, it won

Mankiewicz his first brace of Oscars as writer and director. For the next ten years he was to enjoy the reputation of being Hollywood's premier talent in both these spheres.

*All About Eve*, *Five Fingers* (1952) and *The Barefoot Contessa* (1954) — a slightly nonsensical tragedy about the transformation of a barefoot Spanish dancer into a Hollywood star, starring Humphrey Bogart and Ava Gardner — enhanced his reputation. *Julius Caesar*, distinguished by its respect for Shakespeare's text and by fine performances from its principals, gave a



Anne Baxter and, right, Bette Davis in *All About Eve*

kingdom — and *The Keys of the Kingdom* (1945) from a novel by A. J. Cronin. This he also co-wrote.

He might well have remained a successful producer, but wanted to move into direction. He got his chance in 1946 when he took over *Dragonwyck* from the ailing Lubitsch. This and other early films — they included one made in Britain, *Escape*, from a Galsworthy play about a convict on the run — occasionally got bogged down in words. But with *A Letter to Three Wives* (1949) he found a lighter touch. Consisting of three skilfully-played stories of

certain gravitas to Mankiewicz's image in Hollywood.

In 1955 he directed his first musical, *Cups and Dolls*, with a stylised studio reconstruction of Damon Runyon's New York. *The Quiet American* (1957) was a not totally successful venture into Graham Greene territory. Greene's novel of struggle in Indo-China found itself being used to project a simplistic anti-communist message which was very far from its author's original purposes. *Suddenly Last Summer* (1959) was based on a one-act play by Tennessee Williams. It con-

tained graphic ingredients, such as a homosexual rape and a threatened lobotomy on the beautiful and confused young heroine played by Elizabeth Taylor. They were considered strong meat at the time. The picture still does have a certain lurid power, though it was not then thought of as being among Mankiewicz's best efforts.

But his career by this time had a certain solidity about it and even merely partial successes had no power to detract from his reputation. It took the ill-starred *Cleopatra* (1963) to inflict really serious wounds on him. He was brought in to direct the film in 1962 after its original director, Rouben Mamoulian had resigned. Mankiewicz sweated blood, working day and night to re-write the script and complete the shooting. But nothing, it seemed, could make any impression on a runaway colossus which was fated to be as well known for the off-screen amours of its stars, Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor, as for any intrinsic merits. Even Taylor was to call it "surely the most bizarre piece of entertainment ever to be perpetrated". This disaster — the film never recovered the \$40 million it had cost — nearly put paid to Mankiewicz's career.

He made few films thereafter. *The Honey Pot* (1967), a modern *Volpone*, was a return to stylish comedy. In 1970 he made his first Western, *There Was a Crooked Man*. An adaptation of Anthony Shaffer's stage success, *Sleuth*, filmed in Britain with Laurence Olivier and Michael Caine, rounded off his career on a high note.

His elder brother, Herman J. Mankiewicz, who died in 1953, was a Hollywood scriptwriter best known for his contribution to the Orion Welles film *Citizen Kane* (1941), controversially still regarded as how much Welles really did on the script.

Joseph Mankiewicz married, in 1934, Elizabeth Young; the marriage was dissolved in 1937. In 1939 he married the actress Rosa Stradner. She died in 1958 and in 1962 he married Rosemary Mathews. She and their daughter survive him, together with a son of his first marriage and two sons of his second.

## PERSONAL COLUMN

<b>RENTALS</b> BIRMINGHAM: Professional... LONDON: The London... STOKESWELL: Conversion... WYTHAM: 2 bed flat... SOUTH KENT: 2 bed flat...	<b>SERVICES</b> HEART ATTACK: Stroke... SITUATIONS WANTED CONTINENTAL: 1st class... WANTED SECOND HAND: 1st class... WANTED WYTHAM: 2 bed flat... SOUTH KENT: 2 bed flat...	<b>OVERSEAS TRAVEL</b> CLUB First & Cruise... DISCOUNTS: 1st class... LOW FARE: Worldwide... PORTUGAL: 1st class... SOUTH AFRICA: 1st class... WINTER SPORTS VAL D'ISERE: 1st class... SKI JEANIE ANNOUNCEMENTS & PERSONAL NOTICES Tel: 071 481 4000 Fax: 071 782 7827	<b>WINTER SPORTS</b> VAL D'ISERE: 1st class... ANNOUNCEMENTS BIRMINGHAM: 1st class... LONDON: 1st class... STOKESWELL: 1st class... WYTHAM: 1st class... SOUTH KENT: 1st class...
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## HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, FEB 7 MR BRADLAUGH

The hon gentleman who last addressed the House denounced him as a Socialist. He (Mr Bradlaugh) thought Socialists the most illogical people on the face of the earth. If he was to be tried, let him, at least be tried for what he had done. It was said that he had brought all this upon himself, and that he had flaunted his opinions in the face of the House. That was not true. He asked the House to deal with him with some show of fairness. He had never, directly or indirectly, obstructed on the House any opinions of his own whatever, but it was said by the right hon. baronet that his taking the oath would be a profanation. (Hear, hear.) There had been occasions when the House had not been a party to the oath. The oath had been taken when no members were in the House at all. Did the House remember the occasion when Mr. Hall walked up to the table to take the oath after he had won his seat by deliberate bribery? ("Order, order.") The House cheered so that the words of the oath were drowned. It was impossible to hear the oath. Was not the House a party when John Stuart Mill took the

## ON THIS DAY February 8 1882

Charles Bradlaugh (1833-91), social reformer and freethinker, was elected for Northampton in 1880. On insisting on affirming instead of swearing on the Bible he was expelled from the Commons. His constituents re-elected him three times before he was allowed to affirm and take his seat in 1886.

His (Mr Bradlaugh's) opinions were not more objectionable than those of other members of the House. But he had been said that he had declared that the oath was not binding upon him. That was the very opposite to what he had declared. The evidence was all the other way. He had expressly stated before the Committee that any oath he took he should consider binding upon him; that he would take no oath unless he felt it so binding and that in taking the oath he should consider it as binding upon his honour and his

conscience. With reference to asseveration, he felt that by taking an asseveration he was in no degree taking away the binding nature of an oath. He was ready to take the oath according to law. He would not take the oath without intending it to be binding on him; and binding it would be upon his honour and his conscience. Gentlemen who were ignorant of what was binding on honour and conscience — ("Order, order.") "Withdraw!" — those were his judges ("Order.") "Withdraw!" Hon. members who were ignorant of what was binding on the honour and conscience of the man before them must beware of those outside, for the ballot-box would say "Withdraw!" to those who dared to infringe the rights of the Constitution as they would infringe it now. If he knew a form of words that would be binding, he would accept it, but he had been so hardly dealt with that he did not know that any form of words would carry conviction to the mind. Would the House allow him to take his seat? If not, they were doing that which was illegal and he would continue to assert his right to come to the table. To leave him to a party only of his right, and without any legal authority, was not generous. At present the law was on his side. If not, let them sue him or try the question by petitions...



## NEWS

## Launching Labour for change

John Smith relaunched Labour as the party of the individual citizen and charted a future in which he intends that its traditional associations with state ownership, high taxation and union power will be buried for ever.

In a speech that delighted Labour's leading reformers and upset the traditionalist left, Mr Smith said Labour would win when it embodied the hopes of ordinary people. Page 1

## Back to the negotiations

Talks are to resume in Cape Town on Wednesday on a deal between the South African government and the African National Congress on delaying black majority rule until the end of the century. Agreement is reported to be close on the proposal that the country should be run until then by a black/white government of national unity. Pages 1, 11

## Charges for drivers

Plans to charge motorists for using the existing motorway network are soon to be unveiled by John MacGregor, the transport secretary. Page 1

## Fighting talk

Nigel Short, Britain's chess grandmaster, returned from winning the right to challenge Gary Kasparov, and described his next opponent as probably "one of the most unpleasant people" in the sport. Page 1

## Raiders held

Two suspected members of an Irish terrorist group captured trying to break into a West Country explosives store are questioned by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch. Page 1

## Boost for renting

John Major is planning a boost to private renting by allowing firms to compete for a large slice of the £2 billion allocated each year for the provision of low cost homes for rent. Page 2

## Survival plan

Eight months after announcing its own demise, London Zoo is poised to unveil an ambitious plan to turn itself into a centre for animal conservation and captive breeding that will enable the 166-year-old institution to survive into the next century as a visitor attraction. Page 7

## Cash incentive

Bonus payments for chief constables worth up to 30 per cent of

their annual pay are being considered by the Home Office enquiry into police pay and conditions as part of a package for overhauling the force's flagging leadership. Page 8

## Plea for troops

Europe's defence ministers appealed to the Clinton administration not to make drastic or swift cuts in their forces in Europe, saying the Continent's security still depended on a substantial American military commitment. Page 10

## Maastricht moans

John Major's European policy was roundly rejected by the Conservative party's youth wing after a stormy debate in which defenders of the Maastricht treaty were booed and jeered. Page 5

## Patrols for Ulster

The reprieve of two infantry battalions announced last week will have a significant impact on the army's rota for Northern Ireland, but the strain of having six battalions on emergency duty in Ulster will still dominate army planning over the next few years. Page 6

## Deportees jailed

Israel took back five sick Palestinian deportees but said it had not abandoned the policy of expulsions in exceptional cases. An army spokesman said the Palestinians were flown by helicopter from a hospital in Israeli-occupied south Lebanon to Israel, where they were taken to jail. Page 11

## Clinton and the infuriated women

President Clinton's well-meaning effort to bring diversity to his cabinet continued to blow up in his face as infuriated women accused him of double standards in dropping his second female choice for the attorney-general after learning she employed an illegal nanny. Were male candidates for the cabinet subjected to the same questions? Page 10

## COL

## SANDRINGHAM

## NORFOLK

February 7: Divine held in West N Church this morn

The Rev Canon preached the Serm

Mr Richard Fm honour of being n

Queen when Her h

him with the Insign

ant of the Royal V

Mrs French was: The Queen.

BUCKINGHAM | February 6: The Patron, Scottish accompanied by Timothy Laurence

## Funeral

Mr Hugh Robins

The funeral of M

son took place at Chapel, South A

Thursday, Febru

was conducted by

Gibraltar in Eur

were read by Mr J

Mrs Deborah, St

Keith Millar.

present were:

Mrs Hugh Robins

Robinson, Mr Jam

Mrs Susan Robins

Mrs Peter Adams,

Asher, Mr and M

Mrs Paul Back, M

Mr Richard Ester

Bed, Mr and Mrs

Archie Birkmyre,

viscountess Bridge

suckridge, Mr

Burroughs, Lord

William Carrage

Clayton, Mr And

Malby Crofton,

Crosby, Mr M

Mr Perry Crosswa

Mrs John Denison,

Mrs Gertrude Dray

Lady du Cann, M

Salles Lady du C

Can du Can, Con

Quincey-Sandys,

Edenstun, Mr Al

Mrs Geoffrey Hiss

Clifford Henders

Hill, Mr and Mrs

Trevor Hudson,

and Mrs Clem

Humphrey, Kent

Lloyd, Thom;

McCorquodale, M

also represent

Sargeant, Mr

Maddocks, Mr

Mr Keith Mil

Meacock, Mrs

Christopher P

Phillips-Stow, A

Tim Pratt, Mr J

Pritchard-Gord

Pritchard-Gord

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Pritchard-Gord



Deep in prayer: The Pope, in Uganda on a six-day tour, visiting the Martyrs Shrine of Namugongo outside Kampala yesterday

## BUSINESS

Guessing competition: Karel Van Miert, the new EC competition commissioner, is keeping the world guessing about his policy on such issues as social dumping. Page 36

Steel cuts: The Germans want a voluntary system for the much-needed steel reductions across Europe after the European Community's special envoy failed to get the steel companies to agree terms. Page 36

Troubled waters: Opec needs to cut oil production but at a meeting later this week Kuwait is likely to resist suggestions of cuts in its output. Page 36

## SPORT

Golf: Nick Faldo, the Open Champion, held off a stirring last-round challenge from Colin Montgomerie to win the Johnnie Walker Classic by one stroke in Singapore. Faldo had a four-round total of 269, 11 under par. Page 24

Football: Arsenal are a step from Wembley after beating Crystal Palace 3-1 at Selhurst Park in the Coca-Cola Cup semi-final first leg at Selhurst Park. Tottenham crushed Southampton 4-2 by scoring four goals in under five minutes in a Premier League match. Pages 19, 22

Boxing: Riddick Bowe earned a lucrative purse but few plaudits for beating Michael Dokes, a former drug addict, to retain his WBA and IBF world heavyweight titles in a mismatch at Madison Square Garden. Page 20

## FASHION

Coveted label: It is not very often these days that the British fashion industry gets the opportunity to wave the Union Jack on the international stage, but in Paul Smith we have every reason to feel very proud indeed. Kathryn Flett attends the men's ready-to-wear collections in Paris. Page 13

## WOMEN

On the right track: You may not know what a "megatrend" is, but if you are a woman in your thirties or forties you are part of one. And your future, according to a new book, is looking bright. Victoria McKee on women whose time has come. Page 12

## ARTS

Does it add up as art? With the coming "novelisation" of a series of office ads and a 60-second British Airways ad edited from 33 hours of film, are commercials making the break from craft to art, or simply getting out of hand? Page 27

Didn't he ramble: Comedian Eddie Izzard, who has taken a West End theatre for a month of solo shows, gave more than two hours of monologue before the interval, but there were no complaints. Page 28

Grandeur then ever: The Louvre is in the midst of a programme of refurbishment and expansion of its already capacious galleries that should be the envy of British art lovers. Page 29

## EDUCATION

Knowledge factories: Just as we exaggerate, or misinterpret, the merits of American higher education, so we tend to underestimate the achievements of European universities. Peter Scott says that Britain should look to the European model. Page 31

Viewpoint: "The bureaucrats sit in their sanctuaries refusing to meet the Neanderthal Marxist. If only they would come and talk, it might become clear that revolution is not on the agenda. Headmaster Ian Gibson has his say. Page 31

Helping out: Many students have found the year before starting college a fruitful experience. It can also help people overseas. Page 31

## TV LISTINGS

The planet Mars is too cold and barren for human habitation, but scientists think they have the answers. They are examined in *Horizon* (BBC2, 8pm). Page 35

## OPINION

## Rape and punishment

The damage inflicted by brutal assault can never be corrected financially. Page 15

## Ties that bind

Members of society have an obligation not to annoy their fellow members unnecessarily. Civilisation can be held together by things as flimsy as ties. Page 15

## A good dumping

What M Bérégovoy calls social dumping is the predictable and desirable consequence of a single European market. Mr Major should be thanked for offering an alternative model. Page 15

## COLUMNS

## WILLIAM REES-MOGG

In the past year or two, the scarlet A has been pinned to a number of eminent lapels. The objective is the same as it ever was. It is to punish the adulterer by shame... and to enjoy the hypocritical pleasure of singling out a handful of victims from what is, nowadays, a regiment of adulterers. Page 14

## MATTHEW PARRIS

Poor Africa. Does anyone really believe there is hope for the "newly independent countries"? Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Somaliland... Oh, the list goes on, and the people starve, and it brings tears to my eyes to remember all those open, smiling African people of my youth. Page 14

## PETER RIDDELL

Let select committees scrutinise and point out weaknesses in policies... But spare us government by select committee. That is a recipe for inertia and muddle. Page 14

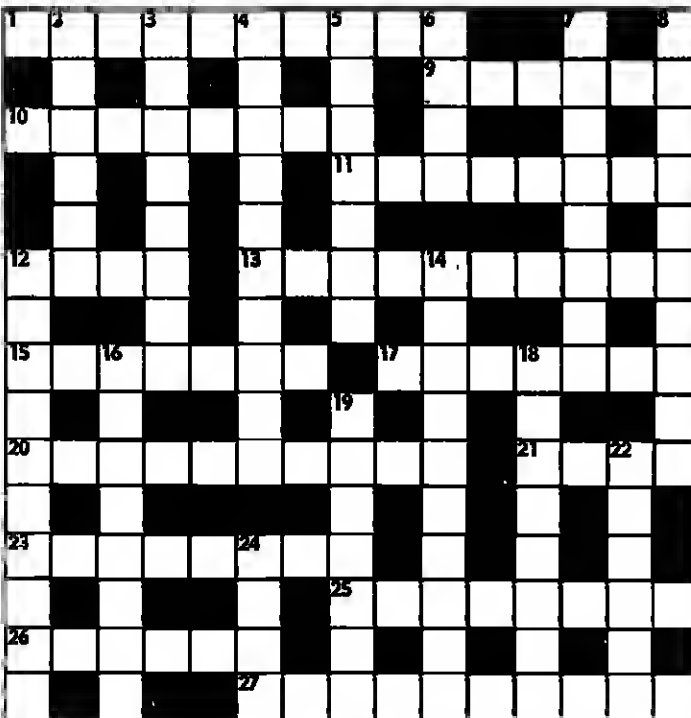
## LETTERS

Senior serving officers respond to changed options for the structure of the army. Page 15

## THE PAGES

The Clinton administration stumbles into its third week with its justice department plans indismissable... There's one consolation for Mr Clinton. It should not be impossible to find someone of greater distinction than the men who have occupied the attorney-general's chair for the past 12 years. The New York Times

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,148



- ACROSS
- Nightclub model without a male is upset (10).
  - A woman needs ample change, note (6).
  - Tip-top boat carrying cash (8).
  - An instrument of the law? (8).
  - It's a backward province in Italy (4).
  - Inferior school holding on with beds falling to bits (6-4).
  - Form loved PE (7).
  - A little devil in the matter of laying it on thick (7).
  - No philanthropist, though he does give things away (10).
  - Duck take advantage of the river (4).
  - Bread and ale can be easy to digest (8).
- DOWN
- A family of flowering plants - one climbs (6).
  - Scheme to study a high church feature (8).
  - A means of increasing the viewer's interest (10).
  - When done, carry out ham (7).
  - Some keep icily cool, being heroic (4).
  - Having to interview many fewer, one doesn't get the pip (8).
  - Fine line in a musical hit (4-6).
  - Room for a house here! (10).
  - They reckon Amos Turner needs sorting out (10).
  - A country-dweller takes a drink after 6.50 (8).
  - A more sober individual is needed for an artist's little boys (8).
  - The senior magistrate making a report (7).
  - See about article about a spirited meeting (6).
  - A natural inclination to be crooked? (4).

**PARKER DUOFOLD**

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 19,147 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker

## THE TIMES WEATHER

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0891 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
East Surrey	702
Dorset, Dorset & Dorset	703
Devon & Cornwall	704
Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset	705
Berkshire, Bucks, Chesh.	706
Bedfordshire & Essex	707
Northampton, Suffolk, Cambs.	708
West Mid & Sh. Glam & Gwent	709
Shropshire, Hereford & Worcester	710
Central Midlands	711
East Midlands	712
Lincoln & Humberside	713
Derbyshire & Chesh.	714
W. Yorkshire & Lancs.	715
N. Yorkshire & Lancs.	716
Central & Lake District	717
S. W. Scotland	720
Alfonso	721
Edin & Fife/Lowland & Borders	722
E. Central Scotland	723
Greenwich & E. Highlands	724
N. W. Scotland	725
Colchester, Orkney & Shetland	726
Ireland	727

Weatherall is charged at 88p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.

## AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0336 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks	
C. London (within N & S Circs.)	731
M-ways/roads M4-M1	732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T.	733
M-ways/roads Dartford T.-M25	734
M-ways/roads M25-M4	735
M25 London Orbital only	736

## National traffic and roadworks

National motorways	
West Country	737
Wales	738
Midlands	739
East Angles	740
North-West England	741
North-East England	742
Scotland	743
Northern Ireland	744

AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.

## WEATHER

The quiet, mostly cloudy and dry weather will persist through most of this week. Some drizzle is likely, mainly over north-west Scotland, and many places will be misty. A few brighter patches are also likely, especially over eastern Scotland. It will be mild over most of the country but eastern and southern England will be colder than during the weekend. Outlook perhaps slightly brighter and colder.

## ABROAD

MIDDAY: 1=thunder, 2=drizzle, 3=log, 4=sun, 5=st-sleet, 6=snow, 7=rain, 8=cloud, 9=rain, 10=sun, 11=st-sleet, 12=sun, 13=st-sleet, 14=sun, 15=st-sleet, 16=sun, 17=st-sleet, 18=sun, 19=st-sleet, 20=sun, 21=st-sleet, 22=sun, 23=st-sleet, 24=sun, 25=st-sleet, 26=sun, 27=st-sleet, 28=sun, 29=st-sleet, 30=sun, 31=st-sleet, 32=sun, 33=st-sleet, 34=sun, 35=st-sleet, 36=sun, 37=st-sleet, 38=sun, 39=st-sleet, 40=sun, 41=st-sleet, 42=sun, 43=st-sleet, 44=sun, 45=st-sleet, 46=sun, 47=st-sleet, 48=sun, 49=st-sleet, 50=sun, 51=st-sleet, 52=sun, 53=st-sleet, 54=sun, 55=st-sleet, 56=sun, 57=st-sleet, 58=sun, 59=st-sleet, 60=sun, 61=st-sleet, 62=sun, 63=st-sleet, 64=sun, 65=st-sleet, 66=sun, 67=st-sleet, 68=sun, 69=st-sleet, 70=sun, 71=st-sleet, 72=sun, 73=st-sleet, 74=sun, 75=st-sleet, 76=sun, 77=st-sleet, 78=sun, 79=st-sleet, 80=sun, 81=st-sleet, 82=sun, 83=st-sleet, 84=sun, 85=st-sleet, 86=sun, 87=st-sleet, 88=sun, 89=st-sleet, 90=sun, 91=st-sleet, 92=sun, 93=st-sleet, 94=sun, 95=st-sleet, 96=sun, 97=st-sleet, 98=sun, 99=st-sleet, 100=sun, 101=st-sleet, 102=sun, 103=st-sleet, 104=sun, 105=st-sleet, 106=sun, 107=st-sleet, 108=sun, 109=st-sleet, 110=sun, 111=st-sleet, 112=sun, 113=st-sleet, 114=sun, 115=st-sleet, 116=sun, 117=st-sleet, 118=sun, 119=st-sleet, 120=sun, 121=st-sleet, 122=sun, 123=st-sleet, 124=sun, 125=st-sleet, 126=sun, 127=st-sleet, 128=sun, 129=st-sleet, 130=sun, 131=st-sleet, 132=sun, 133=st-sleet, 134=sun, 135=st-sleet, 136=sun, 137=st-sleet, 138=sun, 139=st-sleet, 140=sun, 141=st-sleet, 142=sun, 143=st-sleet, 144=sun, 145=st-sleet, 146=sun, 147=st-sleet, 148=sun, 149=st-sleet, 150=sun, 151=st-sleet, 152=sun, 153=st-sleet, 154=sun, 155=st-sleet, 156=sun, 157=st-sleet, 158=sun, 159=st-sleet, 160=sun, 161=st-sleet, 162=sun, 163=st-sleet, 164=sun, 165=st-sleet, 166=sun, 167=st-sleet, 168=sun, 169=st-sleet, 170=sun, 171=st-sleet, 172=sun, 173=st-sleet, 174=sun, 175=st-sleet, 176=sun, 177=st-sleet, 178=sun, 179=st-sleet, 180=sun, 181=st-sleet, 182=sun, 183=st-sleet, 184=sun, 185=st-sleet, 186=sun, 187=st-sleet, 188=sun, 189=st-sleet, 190=sun, 191=st-sleet, 192=sun, 193=st-sleet, 194=sun, 195=st-sleet, 196=sun, 197=st-sleet, 198=sun, 199=st-sleet, 200=sun, 201=st-sleet, 202=sun, 203=st-sleet, 204=sun, 205=st-sleet, 206=sun, 207=st-sleet, 208=sun, 209=st-sleet, 210=sun, 211=st-sleet, 212=sun, 213=st-sleet, 214=sun, 215=st-sleet, 216=sun, 217=st-sleet, 218=sun, 219=st-sleet, 220=sun, 221=st-sleet, 222=sun, 223=st-sleet, 224=sun, 225=st-sleet, 226=sun, 227=st-sleet, 228=sun, 229=st-sleet, 230=sun, 231=st-sleet, 232=sun, 233=st-sleet, 234=sun, 235=st-sleet, 236=sun, 237=st-sleet, 238=sun, 239=st-sleet, 240=sun, 241=st-sleet, 242=sun, 243=st-sleet, 244=sun, 245=st-sleet, 246=sun, 247=st-sleet, 248=sun, 249=st-sleet, 250=sun, 251=st-sleet, 252=sun, 253=st-sleet, 254=sun, 255=st-sleet, 256=sun, 257=st-sleet, 258=sun, 259=st-sleet, 260=sun, 261=st-sleet, 262=sun, 263=st-sleet, 264=sun, 265=st-sleet, 266=sun, 267=st-sleet, 268=sun, 269=st-sleet, 270=sun, 271=st-sleet, 272=sun, 273=st-sleet, 274=sun





SPORT 19-25

Faldo's command earns victory in Singapore



ART 27-29

Rosa Mannion: Silvery tone as Gilda in Rigoletto



BUSINESS 32-36

Tiny Rowland to find executive role for Bock

TELEVISION AND RADIO Page 35

# THE TIMES

2

MONDAY FEBRUARY 8 1993

## A pause for thought and England's game was up



DAVID MILLER

Wales 10, England 9

For a ha'porth of tar, the ship was lost. From Rory Underwood's momentary mental eclipse was England's chance of a third successive rugby union grand slam surrendered by a single point. The glory of Welsh triumph served only to magnify the bleakness of poor Underwood's split-second blunder. The tribal Welsh confront you with their cultural pride even by dual-tongue lavatory signs in cosmopolitan Cardiff. Land of My Fathers reverberated from the concrete walls of the Arms Park on Saturday as the crowd poured into the streets after Wales's five nations' championship victory as though in liberation from siege, never pausing in celebration to consider the improbability of what will remain one of the most electric sporting moments of 1993.

Yet was it not the experienced Underwood's 58th cap? Is not the England wing an RAF pilot trained to think at the speed of sound? In the moment of England's doom, there he was as somnolent as a cowherd waiting to close the gate after the last of his beasts has gone for milking. Emrys Lewis's short kick ahead for Wales was innocuous enough. Underwood could have nudged the ball a couple of feet into touch for a Welsh lineout on the right more than 20 yards from the England line, and the pursuit of an unprecedented feat would have remained intact as England reached half-time 9-3 ahead.

Instead, with his back to the blood-red flag, Underwood, seeing Jonathan Webb to his left, was busy considering the advisability of a pass inside. "I didn't think there was any urgency," he said inexplicably later. In that instant, he and England perished.

While Underwood glanced left, Iwan Evans, the Welsh captain and wing, thundered past his right shoulder in the tiny gap between him and the line, booted forward again, sprinted as though driven in the back by every frenzied Welshman present, and flung himself on the ball for a try that the Principality, and not to mention Underwood, will never forget. England's record try-scorer had Evans's sympathy. "I think it would be very unfair if they dropped Rory," he said. "After all his caps and tries, I think he's done enough in his career to be given some leeway and it would be grossly unfair to castigate him for one error. It's a horrible situation with your back to everyone and no one can tell you what's happening."

So what, England will have said to themselves. Did not another 40 minutes remain? Had not Dewi Morris tormented the Welsh back row for much of the first half and himself had a try disallowed by the French referee? Had not Will Carling and Jeremy Guscott threatened to run through the Welsh defence repeatedly? All would surely be well. England counted without the passion in Welsh hearts that is never extinguished, and which grew into a roaring, intimidating inferno of defence with every passing minute of the second half. For those who recalled that day of humiliation 14 months ago, when Wales fell to Western Samoa in the World Cup, here was a cleansing of the soul and there could be no finer moment for it than against the recently ascendant England.

Teenage girls hoarsely cried to everybody around them: "Smile, smile, we beat



The moment England dreams of a third consecutive grand slam disappeared: Rory Underwood is caught napping as the Welsh captain, Iwan Evans, streaks past

them!" as they spilled afterwards into the tumult of the Cardiff streets. What a 40 minutes it proved to be. The tension was stretched to a higher pitch than ever was England's victory over France. It seemed impossible that Wales could survive, with the struggle surging back and forth almost permanently within their territory.

Again and again, Jenkins at stand-off half lofted his steeping kicks ahead of the pack, but the band was dropping barely beyond the half-way line, and immediately England came forging back upon the Welsh defences. Bayfield, driving through two tackles, seemed, like Morris, to have touched down, but was denied. Morris, breaking once more round the scrum,

was halted on the line by the left corner flag. The pressure was intense. Guscott, a thoroughbred with his high-stepping stride, sent England hopes soaring 15 minutes from time with a diagonal run, right to left, then kicked ahead, only to be sent hurtling into touch by a late tackle. Irony of ironies, Webb's penalty rebounded from the post, fate withdrawing

from England favours bestowed against the French at Twickenham three weeks ago. Then it was Ian Hunter, Northampton's bullock of a wing, hurling himself at the Welsh ranks only to be repulsed. Carling, with too many false starts behind him in this match, surged for the right corner but was ground down. The Welsh somehow

survived within yards of their line, every man Horatius defending the bridge, and the story would live to be told with weeping and laughter. There were less than three minutes remaining when finally it seemed that Webb would rescue England's evaporating hopes, but he regarded the range of a kick as too far, and Carling opted to thrust for a lineout and the

last chance of a surge for the line. It was not to be. Almost under the posts, Mike Rayer retrieved from a ruck and kicked 20 yards to safety. The cheer could be heard throughout the valleys. It was a famous Welsh day and we all had to cheer with them. Unlucky Scotland, page 20 Rob Andrew, page 21

## Arsenal rely on Wright's touch to punish Palace

Crystal Palace ..... 1  
Arsenal ..... 3

By Keith Pux

A TIE designed to span 31 days was effectively all over within 21 minutes at Selhurst Park yesterday. By then, Arsenal were 2-0 up and had all but secured their place in the Coca-Cola Cup final at Wembley on April 18.

Their supporters will doubtless fight for tickets to see them finish the job in the second leg of their semi-final at Highbury on March 10. A case, perhaps, of all over the bar the touting.

Crystal Palace, having fought so splendidly to eliminate Southampton, Liverpool and Chelsea to reach this stage of the competition for the first time, will again take the field weighed down by the inferiority complex that undermined their challenge yesterday.

They have now lost five of their last eight meetings with Arsenal — the other three were drawn — and, at two goals down, it would take either a very rich or very foolish man to bet against Arsenal going through to meet either Blackburn Rovers or Sheffield Wednesday, who meet in the first leg of their semi-final at Ewood Park on Wednesday.

Inevitably, Ian Wright was heavily involved in Arsenal's victory — their fifth in succession away from home. He was roundly booed by the supporters who used to cheer him before Palace cashed in on his goal-scoring panache by selling him to their north London rivals for £2.5 million 17 months ago.

But all that meant was an awful lot of booing and thousands of sore Palace throats. Wright touched the ball a lot, most crucially when he put Arsenal ahead from the penalty spot after eight minutes and, again, when he was instrumental in the first of Alan Smith's two goals.

He has now scored 46 goals in 63 games since his transfer and his value to an Arsenal side so fitful in the Premier League, yet so effective when cups are at stake, cannot be overestimated.

England, surely, cannot afford to do without him in their World Cup qualifier against San Marino on Wednesday week. Smith might just have made the perfect case to partner him.

The only blemish on Arsenal's day came with the Palace goal that briefly raised their hopes.

Tony Adams's fury at John Martin's decision to award a penalty for his challenge on

Watts prompted the Arsenal captain to pursue the referee across the area and lay hands on him.

Television evidence suggested Adams had a genuine grievance but what followed was an act of utmost folly. A more sensitive referee would have done more than merely brandish the yellow card.

Osborn's spot-kick, which temporarily halved Palace's deficit, was converted as emphatically as Wright had done earlier. The award in that first case, though, was unarguable.

McGoldrick, the winger successfully deployed at sweeper recently by Steve Coppell, the Palace manager, had been detailed this time to mark his former colleague. The strain was telling within minutes.

When Campbell headed into the area and Young fluffed his clearance, Wright burst through and had his legs taken away by McGoldrick.

He picked himself up to exact revenge from the spot. Thirteen minutes later, McGoldrick's misery was complete. Wright shrugged aside his challenge a few yards inside the Palace half, Hillier sent him scampering forward and although Martin did well to race out of his area and block Wright, the ball fell to Smith, who calmly steered it back into an empty net from 30 yards.

Coppell reorganised his demoralised forces at half-time but the horse had long since bolted the stable door. Deprived of his own leading scorer, the cup-tied Armstrong, Coppell threw the promising youngster, Watts, into the fray to support the isolated Coleman up front and he at least showed the pace and skill necessary to unsettle a previously untroubled Arsenal defence.

But Palace's flickering revival was doused by Smith's second goal after 65 minutes. Having ended a three-month drought in Arsenal's FA Cup fourth-round replay victory against Leeds United at Elland Road, he grabbed his fifth goal of the season when Campbell's aerial prowess set up a close-range chance. Coppell admitted that Palace's chances of turning the tie around were "remote." There were few dissenting voices.

CRYSTAL PALACE: N. Martin, L. Simon (sub: G. Weston), R. Shaw, C. Coleman, R. Young, A. Thomas, S. Osborn, G. Thomas, R. Bowry, S. Rodgers, E. McGoldrick.

ARSENAL: O. Swenson, L. Dixon, N. Williams, D. Hillier, A. Kingman, A. Adams, I. Wright (sub: S. Morrison), A. Smith, P. Martin, R. Campbell.

Referee: J. Martin.

Tottenham's burst, page 22  
Draw, page 22  
Photograph, page 23

## Aids virus claims Arthur Ashe, 49

By Andrew Longmore, Tennis Correspondent

FROM the moment he chose tennis as a career, whichever way Arthur Ashe turned in his life, he faced a challenge. That he overcame almost all of them and was working to the day of his death, at the age of 49, to conquer the greatest of them, the Aids virus, which he contracted from a blood transfusion after his heart operation 13 years ago, was a tribute to his courage and determination.

Yesterday, the tennis world gave its reaction to the news of Ashe's death from pneumonia. "I will always remember him as someone who made his mark not just in tennis, but in world events," Jimmy Connors, the victim of Ashe's finest hour at the Wimbledon final of 1975, said. "The way he handled his life was an example to everyone."

Martina Navratilova paid an equally robust tribute to Ashe, who also won the US Open in 1968 and the Australian Open in 1970. "He was an extraordinary human being, who transcended the world of sport, race, religion

and nationality and, in his own way, helped to change the world," she said. "His truly special quality came to light in the last years of his life, which he devoted to raising money to combat the Aids virus."

Stodious, quiet and gentle, with his brow permanently furrowed in concentration, Ashe had a considerable intellect, which he devoted to a host of causes, from the development of the Association of Tennis Professionals to the abolition of apartheid. Last year, he was arrested during a protest for Haitian refugees.

In sporting terms, though, Ashe will always be remembered for his remarkable defeat of Connors at Wimbledon. Connors was the hot favourite to retain his title, but Ashe, tall and slight, devised an ingenious game plan, varying his angles and pace so cleverly that Connors was never able to gain that irresistible momentum. The tactics were as foreign to Ashe's nature as they were perplexing to Connors, and his 6-1, 6-1, 5-7, 6-4 victory made Ashe the first black to win the men's title.

One of Ashe's greatest causes was to spread the gospel of tennis in Africa, and the success of Yannick Noah, whose talent Ashe had discovered and nurtured, brought him almost as much satisfaction as his own triumphs.

Noah said yesterday: "He was a missionary for black American sport and he was successful at a time when even appearing on a tennis court was a challenge for a black person. There will be a great void in tennis."



Ashe: tributes

SMOOTHER THAN DES LYNAM.



The SPIRIT OF THE GAME

Obituary, page 17







England's quest for unique third successive grand slam brought crashing to end in epic match at Cardiff

# Wales celebrates brave new breed of heroes

Wales..... 10  
England..... 9

By DAVID HANDS  
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

THEY were singing and chanting on the pitch long after the players had left. Nearly half an hour after the last Welshman had been carried off in triumph the celebrations continued at Cardiff Arms Park, of a Welsh win, of a marvellous sporting occasion.

It is hard to recall, in a series so often tarnished by arrogant assumption, acts of violence, and cheap, melodramatic publicity, as fine a contest between Wales and England. That Wales should have emerged the winners is a tribute to the players' own revised commitment to the

Those were the two planks of victory in the match on Saturday, sponsored by British Gas, won by a goal and a penalty goal to two penalties and a dropped goal. Gareth Llewellyn, the Neath lock, was outstanding, confirming that this season he has come of age and, at 23, has so much further to go.

Yet England had been aware of their own possible failings: it was not enough, Geoff Cooke had said, to occupy territory if no points were scored. For virtually all the second passage of play, they haunted the Welsh half and came away with nothing. They gave away points to France and did so again here. Underwood's inability to appreciate incipient danger led to the only try of the game and may cost him his place.

The England forwards and scrum half could not be found wanting: Teague and the outstanding Morris did all two men could possibly do to make the difference and it was Morris who was involved in two vital decisions which, I believe, Joel Dumé got wrong. The French referee, who handled his first international with confidence, good humour and clarity, refused to give Morris a try in the first half and missed a head-high tackle by Rayer in the second which should have earned at least a penalty, if not a penalty try.

The law allows a player a try "if a tackle occurs in such a position that the tackled player, whilst complying with the law, is able to place the ball on or over the goal line". Morris, from a heel against the head, darted through a crowd of players, was brought down short but was able immediately to stretch out his arms over the line without another movement of his body.

Dumé ruled no try but gave England a penalty for offside, which Webb kicked. Whether the England full back would have kicked the penalty had Morris been given one after a pulverising 40-metre break is open to question but what should be added is that Rayer's despairing tackle was part of a brilliant defensive display in which, three times, he blocked chip-kicks and cleared danger by keeping his eye on the ball.

game and the two men who have done so much to inspire their self-confidence, Alan Davies and Robert Norster.

Nor, like England's one-point win over France last month, could you ascribe it all to fortune, to intervening woodwork, to critical refereeing decisions: Wales worked, how they worked, to a plan which made the best of their abilities.

This is far from the best team Wales have fielded and in their next three five nations' championship matches they may yet trip up — notably in Paris — but they have put in place a stepping stone to the future.

Last season, Davies said, his primary work was on defence. This season he and Norster, one of the classic lineout leapers of the 1980s, have worked on the lineout.



The try that never was: Morris has stretched for the line and seemingly secured reward for England's period of ascendancy in the first half at Cardiff

That was something England's backs proved woefully unable to do. For some seasons now we have talked of England's brilliant back division yet on Saturday they were unable to deliver.

Webb was solidly itself under the high ball but the towering garrulousness launched by Jenkins gave the Welsh back row all the time it needed to cover the ground. In

Gibbs and Hall Wales had two auxiliary flankers in mid-field: Gibbs's tackling was immense.

Even so England seemed to have laid the groundwork for victory in the first half, surviving a furious Welsh assault in which Llewellyn was only just short before moving away to a 9-3 lead. Webb and Jenkins having exchanged early penalties, Webb added a second

and the Welsh line barely survived the assaults of Carling and Moore, who knocked on ten metres short after a magnificent sidestep from Teague.

Guscott casually knocked over a left-footed dropped goal and the way seemed open before Underwood, ambling back to cover Lewis's kick, was mortified to see Evans scoot past him and kick on for the

try. "It made England look fallible and human," Evans said. More so, when Jenkins kicked the conversion.

Even so, Bayfield lost the ball over the line, Webb hit the post with a penalty and should have been told to kick for goal with less than three minutes remaining, after Hunter had received an eye injury which required an operation and an overnight stay in hospital.

The full back felt he was out of range at something near 50 metres but, with so little time, it was worth the attempt and the chase. So, no third successive grand slam, no triple crown — not for England anyway.

SCORES: Wales: Try: Evans. Conversion: Jenkins. Penalty goal: Jenkins. England: Penalty goal: Webb (2). Dropped goal: Guscott.

Wales: M A Rayer (Cardiff), I C Evans (Llanelli, capt), M Hall (Cardiff), I S Gibb (Swansea), W T Proctor (Llanelli), N R Jordan (Pontypridd), R N Jones (Swansea), R L Evans (Llanelli), N Meek (Pontypridd), H Williams-Jones (Swansea), E W Lewis (Llanelli), G O Llewellyn (Neath), A H Copsey (Llanelli), R E Webster (Swansea), S Davies (Swansea).

England: J M Webb (Bath), I Hunter (Northampton), P R de Gooijer (Bath), W O C Carling (Harlequins, capt), J C Guscott (Bath), R Underwood (Leicester), C R Andrew (Worcester), C O Morris (Oxford), J Leonard (Harlequins), B C Moore (Harlequins), J A Probyn (Worcester), M C Teague (Leicester), M C Bayfield (Northampton), W A Doolley (Preston Grasshoppers), R J Winterbottom (Harlequins), B B Clarke (Bath).

Referee: J Dumé (France).

## Patriotic passion provides bolster for thin red line

FOR better or worse, this fixture is manured to history. Inspiration comes from it. There is, you might say, a special relationship between England and Wales which often welds them to an uncomfortable alliance. Sometimes an unholy war breaks out, the air beforehand thick with old grievances revisited. It is not always, for rugby, the best place to be. Saturday's was.

Both national anthems were sung with pleasure. The signs were good; the spectacle taking shape. And the game and the mood proved, even with the errors, to be the best they have been for a long time. Wales having to defend a single point for the whole of the second half was drama of haemorrhagic high order.

Yet the past, like it or not, hangs over the game like a low cloud. Tradition plays its part: temperament too, Wales stand accused of making too much of this. England, perhaps, too little. There is no escape. So that so much of what has been and which might have nothing to do with rugby, visits the present. To be sure, there is much that is irrational.

You will not read any of this in any coaching manual. The prose, shying away from pas-



Gerald Davies warns of the need for English calm if Wales are to build on the inspiration of Cardiff

sion, cuts clean to reason and technique. To play a game needs a cool head and even cooler objective analyses. These are days of fitness routines, of charts and programmes, of statistics, of dietary considerations and all the other paraphernalia which is meant to hone performance. Nothing must be left to chance. If England have paved the way in this respect, Wales are now following.

But passion is the rogue factor. Unquantifiable, there is no accounting for it. Ieuan Evans, the Wales captain, pointed out that on such an occasion it is a matter of striking a balance between ignoring the emotions or paying them too much attention.

England, seeing it as so much padding, want to abandon any sense of passion, Wales want to ride the emotional wave. Temperaments differ. Yet, if it serves England's purpose to be cool, it is folly to ignore the inspiration passion gives to others.

The red defensive line, so seemingly thin at times, was stitched together by it.

This is a strength as well as a weakness for Wales. A highly-charged motivation is permissible once. It does work. But for continued success, Wales needs more than this. A little of England's calm. If others get carried away, it is Alan Davies's role to put the success in its proper perspective for the players. The foundation of confidence, good spirit and consistency of approach is being laid. It is patient work. For it to have continued, there had to be something more.

This game mattered because Wales needed a significant win in front of their own crowd. If there is much that is left for Davies to do, this game was significant because the Welsh team was the one to stop England, with all that meant for the old rivalry, from a third successive grand slam. It gave substance to the rhetoric.

### MATCH FACTS

WALES 10

ENGLAND 9

Attendance: 51,000

TERRITORIAL ADVANTAGE:

Wales 32mins

England 53mins

POSSESSION ADVANTAGE:

Wales 39mins

England 33mins

SCRUMS

	Award	Won	Ag hd	Void
Wales	16	11	0	6
England	11	8	0	2

LINEOUTS

	Award	Won	Void
Wales	22	20	2
England	26	23	3

HALF BACKS

	Received	Run	Kick	Pass
Jones	35	1	10	24
Morris	40	3	4	33
Jenkins	16	0	13	5
Andrew	27	2	9	16

KICKS AT GOAL

	Total	Con	Miss
Jenkins	2	2	0
Webb	4	2	2

For England, Guseott succeeded with one drop goal attempt and Andrew failed with one

Statistics compiled by Unleays

For England, Guscott succeeded with one chip goal attempt and Andrew failed with one

Statistics compiled by Urby

## We felt the great prize slip slowly from our grasp

THE walk back to our dressing-room at the end of the match was a trek which seemed to have no end. We made that walk like condemned men must walk to execution mumb and unaware of anything around them.

The dressing-room door closed on our historic grand slam aspirations. For between five and ten minutes there was silence. We looked at the floor, each man attempting to come to terms with the disappointment which we felt so intensely. At last, Will Carling managed a few words to try to pick us up. But we knew what had happened was Scotland 1990 all over again.

Not that we had been surprised. We knew it would be hard in Cardiff. In Scotland, when we lost the match which decided the grand slam three years ago, there was complacency; not this time. But the same feeling that a great prize had eluded us was omnipresent.

The wicked irony was that we played far better than against France three weeks earlier. We spent a lot of time attacking, created several scoring chances and thought we were going to win the game in the second half.



Rob Andrew reflects on the dream of a third successive grand slam which was shattered in Cardiff

But we just did not score. We could not get in front and psychologically, as had been the case up in Scotland in 1990, that became critical.

Some may point to individual moments in the game which were costly — the Welsh try and Jonathan Webb's late penalty which hit a post. But we attach no blame to anyone in our side. Perhaps we just used up our luck at Twickenham. Although what made defeat all the harder to bear was the knowledge that we could easily have won.

The bitter disappointment we felt was because it was that lost the match. We felt right from the word go that if we lost this season it would be because of ourselves.

We were held up three times over the Welsh line and Dewi Morris had a perfectly good try disallowed. Wales deserve credit: they defended extremely well and maintained their effort right to the end. But as the game progressed, we sensed that we

were not going to win whatever we did.

So a third successive grand slam has gone. But we will bounce back. By the evening in Cardiff we had got ourselves in shape. No heads were down — indeed why should they have been? Once disappointment has been accepted, you become more analytical. We had a great night with the Welsh boys, one of the best I can remember in Cardiff.

Just as I like to think when we have won we have not gloated, none of the Welsh boys were crowing. They wanted victory very badly and showed that in the game. But we mixed well afterwards and that is the great strength of our sport.

We are still hopeful of winning this year's championship. It is good we now have a month off, but I do not expect significant changes to the side. You have to put these things in perspective: this one just got away.

Interview by Peter Bills



WHO WAS THE ENERGY BEHIND WALES AND ENGLAND ON FEBRUARY 6th 1993?

THE BRITISH GAS CHALLENGE  
WALES v ENGLAND CARDIFF FEBRUARY 6th 1993

British Gas  
ENERGY IS OUR BUSINESS

























**THEATRE page 28**  
William Brook: his delivery is convincingly doctor-like in an odd piece about pregnancy

# ARTS

**OPERA page 29**

Jonathan Summers as Rigoletto: must the present run be the end for this production?



## Better make it snappy



Will they or won't they? The Gold Blend commercials made stars of Sharon Maughan and Anthony Head as the neighbours unsure whether to share a coffee or a bed

When you scan the entertainment listings and simply feel listless when you learn that a new 60-second television commercial for British Airways cost £1.8 million to make and was edited from 33 hours' worth of filmed footage, the equivalent of eight *Gone With The Winds* when film academics garland television ads with arty awards; and when the characters of TV commercials start featuring in their own "novelisations" of the ad, you have a right to wonder two things. Is there a major shift in cultural tastes in progress? And are you alone in greeting this with the thought: "Oh, for heaven's sake"?

It is possible you have a short attention span and you also ache to know whether, say, a new crunchier-than-you're-used-to cereal really did turn out to be the best way to start the day. In that case, commercials may be about as perfect an art form as you will find — bar, maybe, starting at postage stamps.

And you would not be alone in your cultural appetites. The average Briton watches up to two-and-a-half hours of commercials each week; over a year, a British viewer sees 5,000 different TV ads, most of them several times over. By the time he is 40, an American has watched one million telly commercials. In Paris, the advertising archivist Jean-Marie Boursicot's six-hour compilation film of 500 commercials, *Night Of The Ad Eaters*, keeps sell-out audiences riveted through all-night showings on the Champs-Élysées.

But now you don't have to watch telly at all to get your fix of commercial culture. From this

**Are ads just nasty, brutish and short? Or the perfect art form for a society in a hurry? Joe Joseph takes a commercial break**

week you can walk into your local bookshop and pick up *Love Over Gold* by Susannah James. It is the 350-page "novelisation" of the Nescafé Gold Blend coffee commercials. These have been broadcast in 11 instalments over the past five years and made stars of Sharon Maughan and Anthony Head, the courting neighbours who never seem sure whether to share a coffee or a bed. So popular have they been that last December's instalment, in which he finally professes his love for her, earned the kind of tabloid news coverage usually reserved for royals and soap opera stars.

Many film directors, including Ridley Scott, Alan Parker and Hugh Hudson, began in advertising. And lauded film directors — Ken Russell, Lindsay Anderson, Stephen Frears, Karel Reisz, and Peter Greenaway — have directed TV commercials. The British Academy of Film and Television Arts now even dishes out awards to commercials, the way it does to the things that commercials interleave. Hudson, who directed *Chariots Of Fire*, hailed the awards as another step on the telly ad's path to artistic respectability.

"If these awards do one good thing," Hudson declared, "they will silence the critics who think people that make commercials are second-class citizens. I think Ridley Scott, Alan Parker and myself have shown that it is a very good training ground."

This is a cultural view shared by John Hegarty, creative director of Bartle Bogle Hegarty, the agency behind the retro Levi's jeans ads, who felt, "The film industry has realised that people who made the running came out of advertising, not film school."

Those who never doubted that television advertisements have become art in miniature felt vindicated when New York's Museum of Modern Art began displaying a

**"The 60-second culture now means shrinking attention spans everywhere"**

1980s British Airways advertisement. The ad was called "Manhattan", signalling another milestone in the ad's journey towards art: they now carried snappy titles, as novels and films do, instead of just being called, say, "the new Heineken ad".

Daniel Boorstin, the American historian says "ads inhabit a limbo between fact and fiction". Gold Blend is one of many products that have abandoned the barrow-boy pitch of "pile it high, sell it cheap" in favour of a posher fictional narrative, each new ad resembling a fresh "chapter". Similarly, BT's commercials with Maureen Lipman are a Yiddishe-momma

sitcom. The Volkswagen Golf commercials also plumped for the fun-size fiction format with its soignée dame who storms out of an argument (with whom? when? where? why?) tosses away her jewels and her mink, but holds on to her car keys. The Carling Black Label ads have even woven in knowing literary allusions. But only to other ads.

Given the artistic progress commercials have made already, the surprise may be that high-minded ad-makers have not made an even bigger cultural splash. Still, the swelling artistry of the humble telly ad, blending the status of the novel with the user-friendly compactness of the (very, very) short story, coupled with viewers' desire to see the sequels to the commercials they watch on television, has confirmed the

belief of many people in advertising that, were they born today, Tolstoy would be devising television commercials, while Beethoven would be scoring their jingles. The 60-second culture is shrinking attention spans everywhere. For example, many skilful writers have abandoned the slog of fiction for the speed, and usually better pay, of journalism. Now that *Love Over Gold* has completed the virtuous circle that joins ads and art, we may soon find our best playwrights being sucked into commercials.

Imagine what Harold Pinter might make of the Coke commercial. Perhaps something like the following?  
*First Man:* Coca-Cola is it.  
*Second Man:* Is what? Coca-Cola is what exactly?  
*(Pause)*  
*First Man:* It. Just it.  
*Second Man:* Did I ever see you over by the Vale of Health in Hampshire?  
*First Man:* No.  
*Second Man:* Walking a schnauzer?  
*(Pause)*  
*First Man:* It wasn't me.  
*Second Man:* Or could it have been a French poodle?  
*First Man:* Not a poodle.  
*Second Man:* Can you see you with a French poodle?  
*First Man:* Can you?  
*Second Man:* Yes, I can. I can see you with one.  
*(Pause)*  
Do you know, I once saw someone walking across the Vale of Health stark naked? Absolutely stark naked and carrying a chicken.  
*First Man:* Have you told me that before?  
*Second Man:* No. I never have. It was a live chicken. What do you make of it? Can't see you with a chicken. But with a poodle, yes. As long as it was French. Now, how would you like it if I punched you?  
*First Man:* I wouldn't.  
*Second Man:* You wouldn't?  
*First Man:* I wouldn't like it.  
*(Pause)*  
*Second Man:* You a bit of a namby pamby, then?  
*First Man:* No.  
*Second Man:* Bh of a namby pamby?  
*(Pause)*  
Is that it?  
*First Man:* No. Coke is it.

### TELEVISION REVIEW

## Black and light and dead all over

Benedict Nightingale enjoys a sardonic comedy from Simon Gray, in which the most urbane of dramatists ventures into unfamiliar territory

Simon Gray, sometimes seen as the hard of the Groucho Club belt, certainly ventured away from his usual patch in the black comedy *Femme Fatale*, shown on BBC 2 last night. It opened in Sicily, with the heroine seeing a would-be suitor killed by her father, and her parents simultaneously killed by him; and then, by some strained logic, the action shifted to rural England. "Apparently over there these things go on with people endlessly shooting each other until goodness knows what," declared Simon Callow's vicar in plummy voice-over. "It couldn't be more different from our little village of Meryton in Devon."

Well, we all know the story of the English lady who, seeing Sarah Bernhardt's raging Cleopatra demolish her own palace, remarked to her companion, "how different, how very different, from the home life of our own dear Queen." Imagine a play in which Victoria ran amok through Balmoral, biting the davenports and upending John Brown. That was how Meryton behaved when Sophia Diaz's Maddalena appeared, an exile from Italy and the dewy-eyed wife of Jason Durr's angel-faced but impotent Davey Harry. Devon became Sicily.

Mark you, the signs were there before her arrival. The local garage-owner — a performance from Donald Pleasence that left me wishing we saw more of him — was an accordion-playing Blind Pew who baited and maddened his relatives. In turn, his niece Mary-Jane (Jacqueline Tong) and her husband Algie (James Fleet) sat and watched while he danced over a cliff. That gave the garage to her and provided Gray's plot with the scheming and libidinous Algie. Gray's view of the West Country seemed to be based partly on the kind of gormless bumpkins you find in Restoration comedy, partly on the novels of Ruth Rendell. There was a lot of genial singing of "Widdicombe Fair" in the Harry grocery store, interspersed with some wonderfully unlikely deaths. Davey's mother had a fatal heart

attack, as did Davey himself. Then Davey's father Martin (Colin Welland), mad with desire for Maddy, knifed himself to death, but not before he had prepared a pot of poisoned jam for Algie, whom he rightly saw as a sexual rival. By the end, Meryton's body-count matched Elsinore's.

Here was a paradox. Gray tends to be a melancholy, sardonic dramatist; but the prospect of megadeath put him into a frolicsome mood. Indeed, the tone of *Femme Fatale* recalled that great Ealing comedy, *The Ladykillers*. If the fun was black, it was also light. Gray presented two excellent running jokes. One was Maddalena's combination of innocence and warmth when confronted with male lechery. The more the men chewed



Dewy-eyed: Sophia Diaz as Maddalena

their fingernails in agony, the more she sympathised with what she interpreted as their pain at the death of loved ones, and the more frustrated they became. The other joke came from Simon Callow, hilarious as a goodhearted vicar trying his Pangelosian best to comprehend the disasters.

The play ended as happily as anything Gray has written, with Callow and Diaz cooing over their baby in what was now her grocery shop, while smiling schoolchildren sang an Italian translation of "Widdicombe Fair". I loved it all.



Last chance: Brian Friel's play *Dancing at Lughnasa*, a moving, artful, poignant drama now coming to the end of its run

## Cinderella has a ball in Cardiff

WELSH National Opera is £65,000 richer thanks to a new award for the arts given by the Vivien Duffield Foundation. The money, which is available for specific projects worth up to £100,000, comes in the nick of time for WNO, whose "Cinderella Project" was in need of a prompt cash injection. The project, which brings together three operas with a similar Cinderella theme, each in a different musical and theatrical style, was chosen by Duffield from ideas submitted by ten British opera companies.

The operas by Massenet (*Cendrillon*), Rossini (*La Cenerentola*) and Maxwell Davies (*Cinderella*) will be staged between November and next spring. *Cendrillon* gets a new production in Cardiff. *La Cenerentola* sets off on the WNO BP Opera Circuit, and *Cinderella* is given a series of performances by children. Each year the Duffield Foundation will pick a different art form and invite bids for money: next year's winner will come from the theatre, with dance and classical music featured in subsequent years.

MEANWHILE, the Britten-Pears Foundation has announced

### ARTS BRIEFING

the second Britten Award for Composition, offered this year for substantial works for ensembles of three to 20 performers. The pieces must have had their first public performance, or broadcast, since January 1983. Closing date for entries is March 31. The winner, who gets £10,000 and a recording of his or her work, will be announced during the Aldeburgh Festival in June. The first Britten Award, in 1990, went to John Casken for his opera *Golem*.

#### Wrong direction

THE Compass Theatre Company, based in Halifax, has announced it can no longer afford its two ten-week national tours this season. Established by Sir Anthony Quayle in 1984 for the specific purpose of touring large-cast classic plays, the company says it will now lie "dormant". The decision to cease touring follows negotiations with the Arts Council. In the past, the

council provided a grant for Compass on the condition that it was paid back as soon as the company made a profit. Now, according to Julian Forrester of Compass, the council has imposed a new definition of profit and loss so that any funding given this year would have to be paid back in full before the company's total costs had been covered. The two productions Compass was to have toured were Wycherley's *The Country Wife* and Goldoni's *The Servant of Two Masters*.

#### Last chance...

THE soaring cornfield in Brian Friel's *Dancing At Lughnasa* is as golden as a breakfast cereal advert, and well over two years have gone by since it first blazed at the National Theatre before transferring to the West End. The current publicity putting it as "the most celebrated play in the world" is something of a come-on, but it certainly is a most moving, artful, poignant drama, and the moment when the sober sisters let their spirits leap in frenzied dancing is an occasion of pure joy. The run at the Garrick (071-344 4444) ends on Saturday.

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# Hang the expense, this is art

France's greatest museum is aiming to turn itself into the grandest space for visual art anywhere in Europe.  
**John Russell Taylor sees the result**

When work on the Grand Louvre is completed (virtually by the end of this year, definitively in three years' time) the amount of space devoted to art in France's greatest museum will be double what it was at the beginning of the project. Clearly, as the notion of the Grand Louvre was launched under the aegis of President Mitterrand in 1981, it is a great benefit to have a head of state on the side of art and culture. Without the president's personal support it is doubtful whether, even in France, the immense funds required for the project would have been forthcoming.

The opening, just before Christmas, of 39 new rooms devoted to the history of French painting in sequence from the beginning of the 18th century to the eve of Impressionism marks a decisive stage in the achievement of the great purpose. Now it is possible, by walking round the top floor of the buildings which surround the old Cour Carrée from the pyramid entry back to the pyramid entry again, to follow the whole history of French art from the primitives right up to the Barbizon School, missing only the really gigantic 19th-century paintings which remain, for practical as well as aesthetic reasons, where they have always been in the lofty red rooms of the Denon wing.

The transformation is not complete, since work now in progress on the Richelieu wing, vacated by the finance ministry in 1989, will result in the transfer of the earlier paintings to newly created galleries on the second floor of that, so that the body of French painting can be reached directly from the main escalators now being installed. This is scheduled for November. Further reorganisation of offices and stores used by the Louvre itself will by 1995-6 liberate the part of the space on the south side of the Cour Carrée looking out over the Seine, so that the galleries in this section, already provisionally rearranged in fewer, larger galleries to take more, larger pictures.

The actual fitting out of the new galleries, done by the Milanese Italo Rota as the result of an international competition, is on the whole conservative, aiming at providing a fairly neutral backdrop for

the paintings and ensuring they are well lit, rather than trying to make a stylistic gesture of its own. The walls are grey and caramel for the 18th century, celadon green and red for the Romantics and terracotta for Corot.

Throughout the sequence there is an alternation of large rooms for big pictures and more intimate rooms for smaller works, with sometimes a room for related works on paper dropped into the middle. In the main rooms the light is a mixture of natural and artificial, the roof being fitted with adjustable shades so daylight can be moderated, directed or excluded.

All the lists of statistics about the whole Grand Louvre project seem to stay tactfully silent about the cost of it all. But the result, to provide the Louvre with the grandest and (finally) most up-to-date space devoted to fine art anywhere in Europe, while it rehabilitates a monument until recently fallen on hard times, is clearly something felt in France to be worth the expense.

The sheer scale of the Louvre's spaces can be grasped even in the wings that are as yet unreformed, where the idea of a dossier show, usually elsewhere something intimate in a small gallery, can be extended, as at present, to something like the show devoted to Veronese's gigantic *Magical Feast at Cana*, recently cleaned and restored. The picture itself, measuring nearly seven by ten metres, is faced across the gallery by a full-scale x-ray photograph, and the side walls between are hung with other mostly large paintings related in theme or authorship, while the technical details are expounded in free-standing glass cases. It is difficult to think of any other national gallery which could do such things on this scale.

The extensions to the Louvre are by no means all the recent significant additions to public gallery space in Paris. The general expansion which began in the Sixties with the Centre Pompidou reached a sort of climax in the Eighties with the opening of the Musée d'Orsay. And still it goes on: last year, for instance, saw the reopening of the Jeu de Paume, expensively revamped as a space for contemporary art. In the rue du Montparnasse, the Ville de Paris has

created the Espace d'Art Contemporain, while in Les Halles l'Espace Photographique de Paris has joined the already existing Pavillon des Arts among the municipality's ventures. The implied competition between the national and the local governments in the provision of space for art has had almost universally beneficial effects. It is hard to imagine a similar competition engaged



Space and light aplenty: looking along the more intimate inner galleries of the newly transformed Louvre

in between the British government and the Greater London Council, even when the GLC still existed. In consequence, Paris is the beneficiary of, for example, two major museums of modern art, the National in the Centre Pompidou and the Parisian opposite the Palais de Tokyo, while London has not yet achieved one entirely devoted to the 20th century.

Photography is recognised by both authorities in a way which in London can be achieved only through the heavy intervention of the private sector. And of course London has nothing to match the plethora of single-artist museums, whether under the wing of the state or of the municipality, or completely private in their financing.

Naturally there is room for disagreement about the details: not everybody in Paris necessarily thinks that the Musée d'Orsay's fusion of gallery and railway station quite works, or is yet wholly reconciled to I.M. Pei's pyramid in the foreground of the Louvre. But at least there seems to be little disagreement in principle about spending large amounts of public money on the housing of art. If the situation in London is going to change, a whole lot of mental retooling is required first.

## LONDON CONCERTS

### Partners on the mountain climb

Anne-Sophie Mutter's decision to focus on more recital work is a happy one for her audiences. That way, we enjoy not only the distinctive virtuosity of her violin playing, but the subtlety and intelligence of her programme building and the wit and energy of her regular accompanist, Lambert Orkis.

In her Barbican Celebrity Recital on Friday, in all three pieces, the idea of variation and fantasy was a central imaginative force, and the piano was an absolutely equal partner in the process. In Lutoslawski's 1984 *Partita*, for instance, both violin and piano operate independently of each other in a pair of interludes which separate the three short, continuous movements, and in a free passage for both instruments.

The violin playing here was very much in the emotional key of Mutter's outstanding new recording of Berg and Rihm: scaling the rock face of high, bright areas of tonality, the bow biting on close, tight passage work, and both keyboard and fingerboard ringing with the assault of sudden, hard chords which focused the melodic wandering.

At the heart of Schubert's Fantasy in C Major lies one of his most haunting songs, "Sei mir gegnüss", turning poignantly on its own major-minor pivot, is the subject of a set of variations to which everything else leads and re-

Mutter/Orkis  
Barbican

turns. Orkis set up the long, tremulous oscillation which generates the elusive quality unique to this work. Mutter prolonged and sustained its low, uncertain dynamic level for a wonderfully long time before allowing melody to bloom in the dark cello register of her instrument.

Mutter never allows herself beauty of tone for beauty's sake. Most violinists find it almost impossible not to spin this song with fine silver thread, almost disembodied from the instrument which is producing it. With Mutter, though, we hear the tension, the fragility of bow on string, we feel the long stretch of the finger. Her last movement, more pugnacious than truly vivacious, seemed more work than play: play is possibly the one aspect missing from Mutter's musical responses.

Just as Orkis had brought to birth the still, small voice at the centre of the Schubert, so he led the way in the variations of Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata. Mutter gave a performance of austere beauty, challenging ear and mind in its minute examination of the dynamic and harmonic structuring of each rigorously defined movement.

HILARY FINCH

### Stern Schubert

After the London Philharmonic's dubious curtain-raiser to the South Bank's Schubert festival, in which minor choral works were unapologetically offered in quick succession, the Alban Berg Quartet wasted no time in getting to the heart of the matter. At the Queen Elizabeth Hall last Thursday they presented two mature masterpieces of the composer, the String Quartet in G, D887, and everybody's *Desert Island string quintet*, D956 in C (Heinrich Schiff on second cello).

The two works date from the last years of Schubert's life and they both lived in shadow rather than sun. This impression was strongly reinforced by the dour, stern performances. The quartet's immaculate execution is matched by a concentration and austerity that admit little light relief.

The Andante of D887 might have been an opportunity to wind down a ooch after the Beethoven-like intensity of the opening Allegro. But the slower movement was heavy with longing, and although this ensemble is undemonstrative to a man, the leader, Gunter Pichler, was so

Alban Berg Quartet  
QEH

emphatic in his accents that he parried company with his chair more than once. Even the playful, rustic rhythms of the finale were dipped, the movement delivered as though through clenched teeth. There was, finally, a glimmer of a smile, but it was hard won. It takes more than perfect ensemble to capture the magic of Schubert's modulations, and the expanded quartet proved themselves masters of the art in the C Major Quintet. Here Schubert deploys the sidestepping key-change to devastating effect: an unobtrusive turn affords a breathtaking new vista.

It touches like this, as well as the nature of the thematic material, that gives the Quintet an aura of serenity. This most phlegmatic of ensembles at last allowed itself the luxury of a hint of self-indulgence. It was not much more than a hint, mind you, but I swear I detected a whisper of portamento in the Adagio.

BARRY MILLINGTON

## OPERA: Farewell to the Fifties' Verdi?

### Let's hope this is just arrivederci

These performances, the English National Opera's posters shout, are the last ever chance to see the Jonathan Miller Rigoletto. After March Verdi is to leave the Manhattan waterfront and bid farewell to the mid-1950s — the period is carefully pinpointed by the curling poster of *From Here to Eternity* on the wall of Sparafucile's dive. Now this is a great pity: there are many productions more expendable in the Coliseum's repertoire.

Miller's staging, rehearsed by Henry B. Little, still carries a punch, to say nothing of a mafioso knife. The sets, by Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Vercoe, are cleverly contrasted. The "Duke's" rooftop watering-hole is all art-deco glimmer and stocked with every imaginable drink, while Sparafucile's bar is sadly thin on bottles. No wonder he has to do a little part-time killing to make ends meet. The tawdry back street where Rigoletto lives, with its rusting outside fire escapes, could have come straight from an old low-life black and white movie.

As if for an old boys' reunion the ENO has reassembled many of the hands long associated with the production. There is Mark Elder in the pit, conducting with characteristic Verdian verve, especially when vengeance is around the corner and the wind is howling down the alleyways. Arthur Davies, the original Duke of 1982, is back as a casual philanthropist, perhaps a bit short of mafia leadership qualities. The tenor is handled more carefully nowadays, especially in the upper register,

Rigoletto  
Coliseum

but Davies gives a fine snap of the fingers before putting a coin into the juke-box — or should it be Duke-box? — and launching into an easy "La donna è mobile".

Jonathan Summers's Rigoletto, hump-backed and club-footed, is at the start a servile road. But he grows mightily with the opera, achieving true dignity as he rounds on his colleagues in "Cortigiani", with Elder supplying plenty of supporting venom from the pit.

There are a number of outstanding performances in the smaller roles. Richard Van Allan's sinuous Sparafucile, Brian Bannan-Scott's sturdy Monterone and a sharp Marullo from Christopher Booth-Jones. Jean Rigby is back as Maddalena, principal attraction at Sparafucile's place.

An apology was made for the indisposition of the one newcomer to the team, Rosa Mannion as Gilda. It was scarcely needed. Mannion, expert in operatic teenagers, played Rigoletto's daughter as an anxious child in her drab, washed-out blue dress. Her tone had all the right silver ripple for "Caro nome" and plenty of volume when experience brings bitterness.

Do we really have to say goodbye to all this? The Coliseum could well consider putting yet another nickel in its nickleodeon.

JOHN HIGGINS



Jonathan Summers (centre) as Rigoletto: growing mightily in stature and true dignity as the evening progresses

## This week's money-saving offers

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To book any of these offers, call the Theatre Club on 071-413 1412, open 24 hours a day, or call the listed theatres. You can also use the Club's booking line for other West End shows. A service charge may be levied.

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Salary will be by negotiation at a point within the span of professional salaries.

Further particulars available from:

The Director of Personnel Services, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HF, tel: 091-374 3140, fax: 091-374 4747, to whom applications (5 copies) should be submitted, including the names of three referees by Friday 12th March, 1993. (Candidates outside the British Isles may submit one copy only.)

## CHAIR OF COMMON LAW

Applications are invited for the Chair of Common Law which is vacant as a result of the retirement of Professor A.H. Hudson in 1992.

The person appointed will be expected to provide academic leadership in Common Law or in a field related to Common Law. The term Common Law will be construed widely.

Appointment will be from 1 October, 1993, or as soon as possible thereafter.

The salary will be within the range approved for non-clinical professional salaries, currently not less than £31,322 per annum. Informal enquiries may be made to the Head of the Department, Professor P.J. Rowe on 051-794 2805.

Quote ref: RV/547/T.

Closing date: 12 March, 1993.

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## PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

The University of Edinburgh wishes to appoint a successor to Sir David Smith FRSE, FRSE, who has indicated his retirement from the posts of Principal and Vice-Chancellor with effect from 31 December 1993. The University, founded in 1583, has a high academic reputation as one of the foremost research institutions in Europe. In appointing a successor to Sir David Smith the University is seeking an individual of exceptional calibre to provide academic and executive leadership.

The Nomination Committee, chaired by The Hon. Lord Clyde, now invites applications from individuals of suitable background and experience. The Committee would also like to hear from individuals wishing to suggest names for consideration.

All communications, including applications, should be directed in confidence and not later than 19 March 1993 to:

THE SECRETARY TO THE NOMINATION COMMITTEE, M J B LOWE, BSc, PhD,

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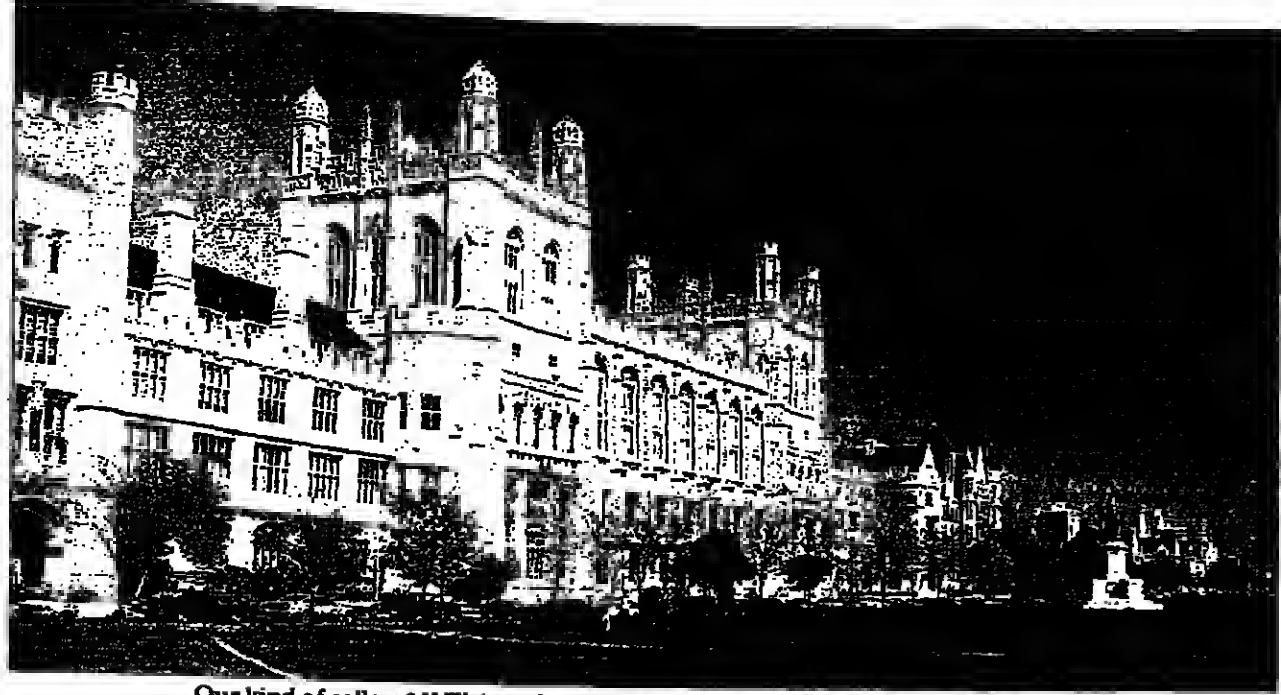
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هكذا في الأصل

# EDUCATION

Instead of building a super-league of universities with relatively few undergraduates, Britain should look to Europe, urges Peter Scott



Our kind of college? Will America's research universities such as Chicago (left) inevitably be the pattern for the future development of prestige British institutions such as Oxford (right: Christ Church)?

## A tale of two knowledge factories

Take two universities: Oxford, more than eight centuries old, and Chicago, which celebrated its centenary two years ago. They are alike in size and reputation: Oxford has 13,000 students, which is big compared to most British universities; Chicago is just over 11,000, tiny by American standards and dwarfed by several near-neighbours in the Mid-West.

Oxford's 19th-century fame as the home of dreaming spires and lost causes is now enhanced by its 20th-century status as a powerhouse of scholarship and science. Chicago, with its 61 Nobel laureates, is sacred academic turf for sociologists, who recall founders of their discipline such as Everett Hughes and surviving grand old men like Edward Shils; for economists (especially those who lean to the free-market right like Milton Friedman, its most famous economics professor); and nuclear scientists (a plaque by the football field commemorates the world's first chain reaction by Enrico Fermi's team).

But the two universities are unlike in tradition and organisation.

In a turbulent and diverse America, Chicago has remained peculiarly true to its first president's exhortation to its faculty to be "one in spirit". Its most famous president, Robert Hutchins, pioneered the study of "Great Books" as the core of a liberal undergraduate curriculum. In the fastness of its Old World antiquity, Oxford has abandoned any holistic pretensions and plunged into single-honours specialisation.

Yet in an organisational sense, Oxford retains an integrity Chicago has lost, or never had. Like all British universities, it remains predominantly an undergraduate institution. Fewer than 3,000 of its students are postgraduates. Oxford's research may be internationally renowned, but its laboratories take second place to its colleges.

In Chicago, it is the other way round. Less than a third of its students are in its undergraduate college. The remainder are studying in the four graduate divisions and six professional schools. Chicago awards more MBAs than BAs. And, with its annual output of more than 300 PhDs, it is, in the best sense, a knowledge factory.

The comparison between Oxford and Chicago is telling, and timely because the American "research university", of which Chicago is an atypical but glorious example, is the model towards which Oxford, along with a dozen of Britain's other top universities, is subtly being nudged. Four years ago, the Advisory Board for the Research Councils proposed a tripartite division of higher education: into "research universities", those with some research, and teaching-only (or mainly teaching) universities. After three rounds of research assessment by the Universities Funding Council, the list of winners and losers is beginning to look permanent. Britain's shadow "research universities" already exist. And there are few surprises. They are Cambridge, Oxford, the fragments of London, Edinburgh, and a few others.

Of course, the UFC's successors, the new higher education funding councils in England and Scotland, are planning parallel exercises to measure teaching. The first round of quality assessment will take place later this year. But there is a key difference.

Research assessment leads to large resources being channelled towards successful universities; the equivalent teaching assessments, as presently envisaged, will merely pat the worthy on the back and slap the wrists of the unworthy.

Britain's semi-deliberate shuffle towards a "research university" premier division may run into unforeseen difficulties. First, the parallel between American research universities and their British shadows is far from exact, as the comparison of Oxford and Chicago illustrates. Undergraduate education is more central, even in Britain's most elite universities, partly because our secondary schools have avoided the collapse of standards common in many American high schools; and partly because postgraduate education and professional schools are much less developed on this side of the Atlantic.

Second, American research universities are plagued by doubt. As Chicago's retiring president, Hanna Gray, put it in a recent speech: "The single most serious problem of our universities is their failure to adhere steadily to their purposes."

So there is a danger that just as American research universities are reaffirming their commitment to undergraduate education and faith in the homely virtues of institutional integrity, their British equivalents may be moving in the opposite direction. In his valedictory address to the University of California's regents, another retiring president, David Gardner, took special pleasure in his efforts to strengthen undergraduate education by increasing tutorials and seminars and cutting class sizes.

Third, the American liberal arts college, sometimes held up as a model for the "teaching universities" now emerging in Britain as a result of the ravages of research

assessment, is difficult to reproduce on this shore of the Atlantic. The difficulty, of course, is money. Famous colleges like Bryn Mawr or Oberlin possess physical and financial resources which few of even our best universities enjoy. To expect a beleaguered college of higher education to emulate their efforts is cruelly absurd.

Foreign models must be properly understood — and in their national contexts. Elements we like cannot simply be stripped out and imported. The allure of the United States, which on even the meanest account must contain at least ten of the world's top 20 universities, is bound to be powerful. Further education colleges too are about to jump on the transatlantic bandwagon, reinventing themselves as community colleges as they slip the local authority leash.

But America is far away, and Europe is close by. Just as we exaggerate, or misinterpret, the merits of American higher education, so we tend to underestimate the achievements of European universities. Universities on the wrong side of the Channel and North Sea are dismissed as overcrowded mass institutions under the thumb of the state, which is generally a gross caricature. Today that is perhaps a better description of our own institutions.

Without turning our backs on America, we need to pay more attention to other European models. Standards are no lower than in Britain. Indeed, a Europe-wide assessment of economics courses gave the highest marks to Erasmus University in Rotterdam.

Swedish universities and colleges have recently been given much greater autonomy; their quango equivalent of the funding council has been abolished. A powerful government commission has just reported 60 ways to improve undergraduate education.

Of course, using European rather than American models has policy implications. The most obvious has to do with funding. The favourite panacea of the more gung-ho vice-chancellors is charging for tuition. But while this is not as common in the United States as these enthusiastic privatisers pretend, it is almost unknown in Europe.

● Peter Scott is professor of education at Leeds University

**'Foreign models of higher education must be properly understood — and in their national contexts'**

## Evolution of a new dodo

Through the mists of time, evolution has produced a wide variety of species, most of which were dead ends, quite unknown to us.

Homo sapiens may still be going strong, but it does seem appropriate to apply the best traditions of scholarship to some newly emergent species. Homo Patteniens and Neanderthal Marxists are recent additions to the theories of Darwin. Indeed, the latter are the invention of the former.

John Patten has dismissed those who question the government's approach to testing as Neanderthal, and labelled the teachers who dare to contemplate resistance as Marxists. The latest research shows that the Neanderthal Marxist can be found in the living room of the ordinary citizen, in the offices of the Secondary Heads Association and the National Association of Head Teachers, and in many of the senior common rooms of independent schools as well as in the homes of the dinosaurs who are members of the TUC.

It must be worth pausing to consider whether this phenomenon has any scientific, literary, technological or mathematical basis.

For years, teachers have tested; for years they have made judgments of children based on knowledge and integrity.

What have we recently been asked to do? To put into operation a series of tests of which there have been no full-scale national trials. Why is it that educational reforms need so little testing? Teachers are rightly asked to be rigorous in their work. It would be appropriate if the same standards were set by government.

The complete content of the English course has only just been made available to schools. In a country where the prime minister calls for opportunity for all irrespective of race, gender or religion, there must be serious doubts about the content of this anthology.

There has been too little time to prepare pupils. Another pile of administration has arrived which will take away from our children the precious time of teachers actually teaching in the classroom.

A group of year-10 pupils recently remarked that all these key-stage tests made little difference to their lives in school. Their objectives were the public exams which would take them to work or further or higher education. Other things, they said, were a distraction. The only people who seemed to worry were the teachers. (Perhaps they have spotted the hidden agenda.)

What of the concern that teachers have for children who need considerable support (or for very able pupils)? It is much too simple to assume that testing will provide motivation for success. For some it may, but for the majority, motivation comes from the quality of the curriculum and teaching in the day-to-day lessons.

Teaching Shakespeare to all is not the easiest thing to do. Many schools have had much success, but this may not be the case in the future for many pupils.

One wishes that there were some people in power with the vision to lead by working with those whom they seek to influence or control, rather than merely saying that it was all being done in the name of the parents of this country.

The bureaucrats sit in their sanctuaries refusing to meet the Neanderthal Marxist. If only they would come and talk, it might become clear that revolution is not on the agenda. Can the PTAs, the independent schools, and the heads and governors and teachers all be wrong?

If this is what Homo Patteniens believes, then I suggest that it is an act of monumental hubris, the consequence of which will be all too clear: another evolutionary dead end.

● The author is head of Parkgate School, Watford.

**VIEWPOINT**  
**Ian Gibson**

## How to fill the gap most usefully

Many students have found the year before starting college a fruitful and broadening experience. It can also be of help to people overseas

At this time of year, hundreds of school-leavers and students are planning or embarking on a journey abroad during what has become known as the "gap" year.

Many adults now look back on this period as something special, a time when they could break out of their home environment and learn something about other cultures.

The qualities required for overseas work and travel are not too demanding for young people, assuming a basic fitness, spare cash and a willingness to queue at railway stations. The agencies involved now offer a professional service, yet volunteers going off to developing countries still find it hard to get reliable information about the work they want.

Most of those who have charged around the world at 18 find that the experience stays with them for life. But local development agencies cannot be expected to put up, or put up with, school-leavers unless there is some real benefit for them and their clients. Most aid agencies have managed to sidestep the issue, but they may be undervaluing school-leavers. Some of their project partners in host countries already make their own arrangements. The specialised agencies are still mainly confined to traditional areas of work such as formal schools and children's homes, which can put young people off the idea of development work.

The three principal organisations — GAP, Project Trust and Schools Partnership Worldwide — see the problem mainly from the student's and parents' point of view, but they are trying to find more interesting projects. Between them, they now offer places to well over 1,000 young people, although they can accept only half of those who apply. They also organise short courses to ensure that the volunteers are given some preparation.

Most volunteers are recruited through independent

schools, but steps are being taken to widen the intake. GAP currently draws 42 per cent of its volunteers from the state system. The rising number of applicants is making demands on all the agencies.

Voluntary Service Overseas, the agency originally involved, stopped using school-leavers 20 years ago on the grounds that they should have some tangible skills to offer. The three "gap" agencies, by contrast, believe that younger students already have valuable skills, and local organisations enjoy having them.

There is evidence that they are right. For example, teachers at a school near Bangalore, in southern India, where GAP sends a small number of volunteers every year, have been delighted with the contribution they can make. Occasionally things go wrong and the volunteers cannot cope, but they say they are happy to put up with assorted British youth — provided they do not dress unduly.

Further north, at a project in Rajasthan, where a well-known rural development



Helping out: some jobs — such as eye screening in Mongolia — make a valuable contribution to the community

wide sees grants as essential to its philosophy of aid-giving. Its partners, which include schools, orphanages and homes for disabled children, get a minimum of £1,000 for each pair of students. This sum is raised by schools or parents for specified projects, while the students may receive a small stipend from the host government.

The volunteers, nevertheless, bring a number of important skills. They will be able to teach English, and may be able to act as drivers, assistants. Many will have special skills, relevant qualifications, and possibly some 16-year-old common sense thrown in. Some students may also go on to take a development studies course or undertake aid-related activity.

In other words, skilled volunteers, if carefully placed, are not superfluous to the process of development. And since there is a widening pool of young people seeking to use their gap year effectively, it looks as though more thought will go into the matching of skills and needs in the future.

**JOHN MONTAGU**  
*Gap Activity Projects, GAP House, 44 Queen's Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 4BB; Project Trust, Hebridean Centre, Isle of Coll, Argyll PA73 6TE; Schools Partnership Worldwide, 1 Canon Street, London WC1R 4AB.*

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## ECONOMIC VIEW

# Finishing the jigsaw to reveal that Wednesday's true colour

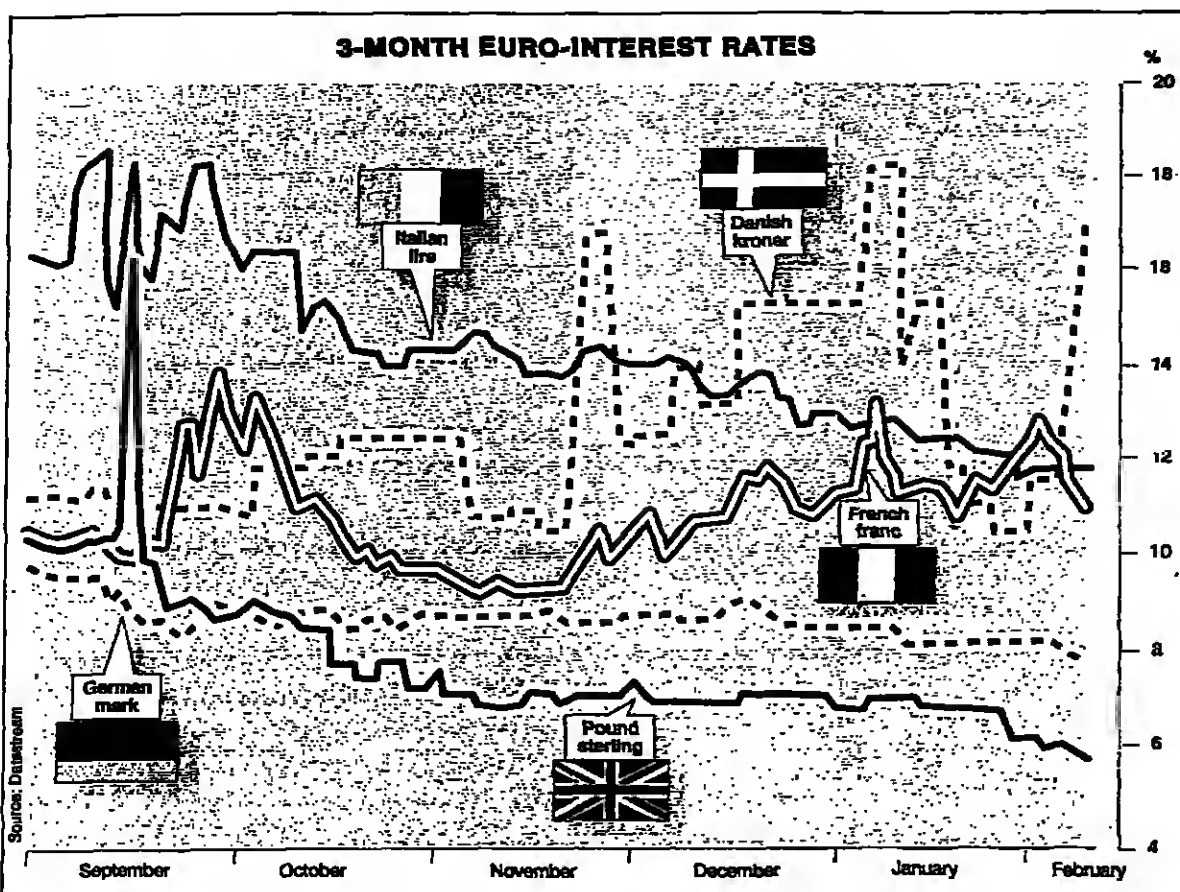
Britain has good reason to feel cheerful about the emerging, post-ERM economic pattern, writes Anatole Kaletsky

Just when the economic debate in Britain was settling down into sensible but boring consensus — practically everyone now agrees on the need for one further cut in interest rates, a gradual tightening of fiscal policy, and a freely floating pound — along came the French to offer some comic relief worthy of Red Nose day. John Major should have been hugely amused last Friday to be told he was "heading down a dead-end path" by Pierre Bérégovoy. The French prime minister should know. He is hurtling towards the ultimate political dead-end himself in the biggest electoral landslide in the history of the Fifth Republic.

In fact, by an odd double irony, Britain's economic recovery, combined with the miserly rate cut announced in Germany last week, should guarantee that the next French government turns away from M Bérégovoy's blind alley and leads the rest of Europe towards the sensible monetary policies that have suddenly become synonymous with Mr Major. Policies that Mr Major attacked only five months ago in terms so venomous and dishonest that even M Bérégovoy might blush. Before considering how Mr Major's new economics is faring after the fust over the interest rate cut two weeks ago, I want to make four further observations about events in Europe.

First, the Bundesbank's action on Thursday does not guarantee further support for the Danish kroner and French franc. On the contrary, the next speculative attack will probably meet with far less resistance. The response to last Thursday's action in the German media and public opinion has been cynical and hostile. The Bundesbank has been accused of caving in to foreign pressure and abandoning its domestic monetary responsibilities for the second time in six months. If German rates were cut again in response to a run on the Danish kroner, the blow to the Bundesbank's reputation would be as great as the one it suffered over German unification. It would be the end of the myth of central bank independence, a myth as emotive to present-day Germans as the *Nibelungenlied* was to Wagner.

Second, the consensus over monetary policy in France is not only shaky, as I mentioned last week, it is actually much weaker than the support for the ERM that existed in Britain until last September. Surveys have shown, for example, that 70 per cent of French businesses belonging to the *Paronnet* would support a cut in interest rates even if it meant a weakening of the franc-mark link. In Britain, by contrast, there was not one significant business organisation or even individual business leader who publicly opposed the government's ERM policy — up to and even on White Wednesday.



By this measure, the French commitment to hold a fixed exchange rate is actually much weaker than the determination that ERM Britain showed.

Third, the grossly unequal treatment of the Irish punt and the Danish kroner exposed the irrationality — or the hypocrisy — of Europe's Franco-German leadership. If the punt had to be devalued because of Ireland's dependence on exports to Britain, then the kroner should have gone, too. In 1990, Ireland sold 49 per cent of its exports to Britain, Italy, Scandinavia and the other European countries that have devalued in the past five months. The corresponding proportion for Denmark was almost as high, at 42 per cent. Of course, it was the luck of the Irish to get the benefit of a quicker devaluation because Germany "favoured" the Danes.

Finally, there is the question of why Europe should want to fight the financial markets. A franc-mark realignment would not necessarily scupper the Maastricht treaty or dash hopes of European monetary union. There could be many ways of temporarily breaking the franc-mark link without abandoning the prospect, or even the timetable, of EMU. Two possibilities that German officials mention *sotto voce* would be to let the mark, rather than the franc, float out of the ERM for a limited period, or to give Germany a much wider fluctuation band for one year. At this very moment, the German and French finance ministries are surely working on contingency plans of this kind. All of which adds up to one conclusion: it ain't over till the fat lady sings.

Now, to return to Britain and Mr Major. Contrary to popular belief, the British government is now clearer and more united over economic policies

than at any time since 1987. The supposedly bungled rate cut two weeks ago actually put the last piece in a jigsaw that now makes up a perfectly coherent economic policy.

Mr Lamont should have cut interest rates straight from 8 to 6 per cent in his Autumn Statement, as several of his key advisers recommended. Instead of pretending to boost the economy with largely fictitious building programmes like the Jubilee Line, he could then have made a virtue of the need to strike a balance between gradual fiscal tightening and bold monetary relaxation. Sterling might have fallen immediately, instead of rising for a brief mug's rally around Christmas. But that, too, should have been welcomed as a much-needed boost for manufacturing and exports. But better late than never.

The government's only serious economic mistake, since White Wednesday was to waste time. It should not have taken five months to assemble the jigsaw of new policy once the financial markets handed Mr Major the pieces on September 16. But the squabbling among ministers and officials that stopped a coherent policy being put together, finally seems to have ended with last month's move by the prime minister to overrule the so-called voices of caution at the Treasury and Bank of England. Because of Mr Lamont's tardiness in cutting interest rates to a reasonable level, the economy today is much weaker than it would have been if he had been more decisive. As a result, interest rates should fall another 1 per cent in the Budget on March 16. Base rates of 5 per cent, provided they are implemented then, will almost certainly be low enough to trigger a

strong economic recovery. Of course, the Chancellor could cut rates even before the Budget, but there are strong arguments for waiting until then. They have nothing to do with out and mouse games between the Bank and the financial markets or laughable lobby briefings suggesting the prime minister would raise interest rates if necessary, to "defend" the pound. The cases for waiting are twofold.

First, there may be a need to offset the deflationary impact, and deflect the unpopularity, of a small increase in taxes. Second, there is a purely symbolic factor, but an important one nonetheless. By a happy coincidence, the Budget will be presented exactly six months after Britain's deliverance from the ERM. What better way to mark the occasion than to cut base rates to exactly half the level at which they stood on the morning of September 16?

Whatever was wrong with the British economy, a monetary easing on that scale would probably be enough to cure it. But there would be two other psychological advantages in a halving of interest rates between September 16 and March 16. It would send a timely signal to French voters and speculators, who go to the polls and the dealing desks, respectively, on March 21. It would have an even bigger impact on confidence among British businessmen, consumers, homeowners and politicians. Whatever nonsense they heard from across the Channel about the lonely anguish of an island nation floating away from Europe in turbulent financial markets, people in Britain would finally realise something on Budget day, something the politicians had desperately tried to hide. That memorable Wednesday exactly six months earlier was not "black", but pure white.

## TEMPUS

## Rights of passage

NOW the hand-washing in the boardroom of British Airways seems to be over, the City should begin to consider the fundamental issues that will affect the company and its share price. Recently, fundamentals have been pushed into the shade as sentiment has taken over. Witness the 10p fall in the shares last week, after KLM published heavy losses.

One of Sir Colin Marshall's early official duties will be to announce a set of decidedly disappointing results. Analysts in the City have cut their forecasts for BA's profits in the year to end-March to £200 million, from original estimates of almost double that.

Profits have fallen due to intense pressure on margins this summer, especially on premium seats. December's passenger load figures were also disappointing, with a 1.1 point year-on-year fall to 66 per cent for scheduled flights. Under these pressures, BA's management should be applauded for keeping the group in the black at all, while many of its competitors are recording astounding losses.

It was sheer foresight that prompted the group to cut £450 million from annual operating costs in the past two-and-a-half years. The group is also being hit by rising interest costs. The completion of the Dan-Air, Qantas and USAir deals will increase BA's net debt to £2.2 billion, which will increase year-end gearing to about 160 per cent. True, many airlines operate with gearing of more than 200 per cent, depending on the form of aircraft financing. Even so, BA's interest cover will be cut to two times, which leaves little scope for a further fall in margins.

Inevitably, this points to an injection of fresh equity. The City may not take kindly to a full rights issue, which would need to be worth £500 million to have a meaningful impact on the balance sheet. However, institutions might accept a convertible issue, especially if backed by a decent coupon.

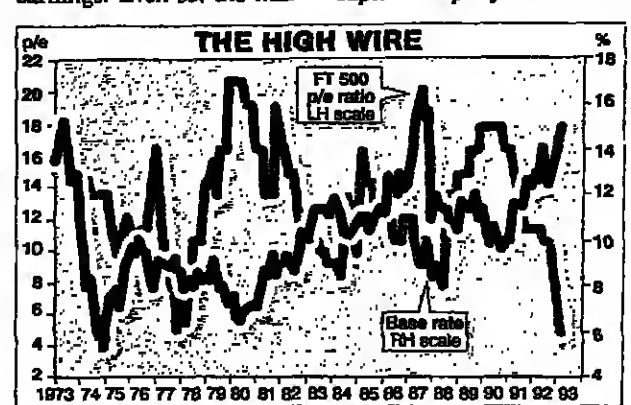
Only a cash injection of this kind would give Sir Colin the scope he needs to pursue his predecessor's vision of a global airline.

### Equities

IF THERE has been one constant amid the violent swings of the financial markets in the past few months, it has been the "stoppage" surge in share prices. The FT-SE 100 index has risen 25 per cent from the start of September to its high point last Wednesday, and the slight fall since then has done nothing to dent the faith of the City that it will soon breach the 3,000 level.

Shares are already beginning to look dangerously overvalued. The FT-SE 100 stocks are now valued on average at more than 12 times next year's earnings, even after assuming a healthy economic recovery. The historic P/E ratio on the FT-500 industrial index is now 18, a figure surpassed twice in the past 20 years, in 1973 and 1987. Both these occasions were quickly followed with a market crash that brought misery to thousands of investors. Admittedly, there is a key difference this time round — interest rates are falling rather than rising, which is exciting hopes of economic recovery and underpinning lower dividend yields. Meanwhile, the fall in the pound had prompted overseas investors to enter the market as a currency play and forced domestic institutions to chase stocks with high foreign earnings. Even so, the market is long overdue for a correction.

At these levels even a moderate 20 per cent fall would wipe 600 points off the FT-SE 100. This correction may well come during the forthcoming round of preliminary results, which begins with BT and BP on Thursday. A few disappointing profit figures and some gloomy statements from company chairmen could dispel the market's euphoria rapidly.



### Generators

WHILE the outcome of the government's review of the coal industry is still in the melting pot, the City is calculating the financial effect of the likely outcome on the two generators. There is a price bid also a reward for National Power and PowerGen shareholders for keeping some of the pits open.

If the government decides to keep some of the threatened pits open, it now seems likely it will force the generators to accept about 10 million tonnes of additional coal from them, but subsidise the price to world levels. The taxpayer foots the obvious bill, but the outcome is not as financially neutral for the generators as it appears.

Under the original coal contracts, both generators planned to reduce their coal stocks substantially. At present, these stand at a total of almost 35 million tonnes, worth more than £1.1 billion. Under the proposals, these

stocks, at best, will remain unchanged, and could well begin rising. The carrying cost of this extra stock, at cost to funds of 9 per cent, plus considerable storage and security expenses, is likely to rise to £80 million, a direct hit to the companies' profits. The chance of this being subsidised is slim, even though the government guaranteed in the prospectuses of each company that it would not interfere with their commercial decisions or their relationship with British Coal.

The picture is not all black. In return for accepting the coal, National Power and PowerGen will win secure contracts and stable margins and be given confidence in the stability of earnings. The main result of this is both companies will be able to cut dividend cover in the next three to five years, as low as two-and-a-half times. On level earnings this puts PowerGen on a forward yield of more than 5.3 per cent and National Power on almost

4.6 per cent. The government could hardly dream up a better marketing plug for the sale of its 40 per cent stake in the two companies, now worth about £3 billion, perhaps early next year, when its fight to fund the PSBR could have become desperate.

### BAA

ONLY too aware of its own limitations, BAA is trying to break out. The company is said to be in talks with up to eight American airports about running their retailing operations, and will be disappointed if it has not signed up another five this year. The Midfield terminal in Pittsburgh was profitable as soon as it opened in October.

The group should have this extra string to its bow. Its price agreement with the Civil Aviation Authority of RPI minus 8 per cent for the next two years means that landing fees will soon be a loss leader. Then BAA will need all its retailing skills to survive.

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### Answers from page 36

**BURDIEHOUSE**  
(a) French troops were stationed here in the first half of the sixteenth century. At that time it was a hamlet at a discreet distance from the town. A corruption of *Bordeaux*, but also influenced by the Scots burdie a little bird, as in *Burns Tam O'Shanter*: "The bonie burdies."  
**SYVER**  
(b) The gutter of the street, a drain, especially the drain-trap and its grating, from the OF *scavoir*, *scavoir*, also found in *MacAlpine's Dictionary of Islay Gaelic* (1832): "An opening like the syver of a drain." "These guileless laddie-weans, sitting by the syver edge."

**VENNEL**  
(c) A narrow lane, passage or thoroughfare in a town or city, an alley or way, from the medieval Latin *diminutive of vena* a vein via OF. Edinburgh's best-known vennel runs alongside the remnants of the Flodden Wall. "When he is away to hold the prayer-meeting down the vennel." "To send one man out of every house to repair the high ways and vennels."

**BARLEY**  
(d) In children's games the cry of "barley" halts proceedings so that the rules can be clarified or someone can be his or her shoe lace, a parley, truce, quarter in children's games, perhaps a corruption of the French *parlez* English parley; Scott *Waverley*: "A proper lad o' his quarters, that will not cry barley in a brublie."

### SOLUTION TO WINNING CHESS MOVE

Solution: the queen sacrifice 1 Qg8+! forces mate — 1 ... Kxg8 2 Re8+ Rxe8 3 Rxe8.

### GOVERNO DE SÃO PAULO

CONSTRUINDO UM FUTURO MELHOR

### SIXTH AMENDMENT OF THE INVITATION TO BID 8880/92

### ELECTROMECHANICAL EQUIPMENT INTENDED FOR CANOAS I AND CANOAS II POWER PLANTS

The date for receipt of documentation and proposals is postponed to February 12, 1993, at same place and time.

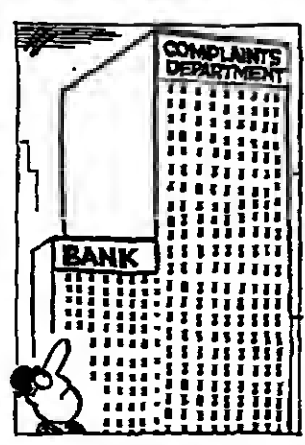
Administrative Directorate  
Open Company  
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**CESP**  
CENTRO DE ENERGIA  
SANTO PAULO

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Gilbert Elliott re-emerges

WHEN GiroCredit Bank of Vienna beat a hasty retreat from UK equities four months ago, it unceremoniously broke up Julian Knight's team at Gilbert Elliott, its old stock-broking subsidiary. Operating on the maxim that revenge is a dish best served cold, Knight and three of his former partners are back again with a new independent stockbroking firm — called Gilbert Elliott. Prospects had looked bleak after the four failed to find funding for a management buyout, but when the redundancy cheques arrived the team's joint financial position looked rosy enough to let them plan the relaunch from a temporary base in the old Gilbert Elliott messenger room. Knight, 47, and Diarmuid Glencairn-Campbell, 48, Greg Morgan, 47, and Mike Oxlade, 47, begin trading today in offices only one floor below their previous home in Salisbury House on London Wall, for only a third of the previous rent. Knight and Morgan will concentrate on equities and Glencairn-Campbell on convertibles, while Oxlade, who is married to Sally Duckworth, Salomon saleswoman, carries on as dealing partner. They have hired four others from the old firm plus David Chapman, a salesman. Launching again is "marginally terrifying," says Knight, who admits GE is "a minnow in comparison with the big sharks out there." But he is convinced there is still



room for "independent, wise and experienced" stock-brokers.

### By the book

NORMAN Lamont, the Chancellor, might be well advised to lay aside his Treasury briefing papers to read *Meltdown*, a controversial book by William Houston subtitled *The Great '90s Depression and How To Come Through It*. A Winner, Houston, a former company doctor who helped turn round companies associated with Kleinwort Benson and the old Slater Walker securities firm, now lectures businessmen on crisis management and turnaround. The book, out on February 22, forecasts a period of economic trouble on a par with the depression of the 1930s, and describes a chilling scenario of worldwide financial collapse. But astute thinkers can benefit from the catastrophe. The book, recommended as "priority reading" by Michael Jor-

dan, chairman of Cork Gully, the receiver, also functions as a manual on how to take advantage of the ensuing opportunities. Of course, Lamont might not be around long enough to enjoy that bit.

### DTI diplomacy

DIPLOMACY does not seem to be part of the trade and industry department's repertoire. DTI officials seem to have given little thought to the implications of holding its Global Technology Partnership Conference this spring at the Birmingham Metropole Hotel. Invitations have been sent to delegates from 24 countries. But the DTI seems to have forgotten that the Metropole is half owned by the Libyan State Bank. Israeli commercial attaches in London are considering boycotting the March 23-25 conference, at which Michael Heseltine will chair three sessions. No Libyan delegates have been invited.

THE fire brigade has sent executives' eyebrows shooting up above their Wayfarers in surprise at the UK headquarters of Bausch & Lomb, the American manufacturer of classic sunglasses and eyeglass products. B&L is moving out of its rented offices to premises in Kingston, Surrey. "We wanted to call the new building Bausch & Lomb House," says a spokeswoman, "but the fire services say we can't use that name, because they don't know how to spell it."

MELINDA WITTSTOCK

### ERM is a loser

From Mr Paul Collins  
Sir, So the ERM lives to fight another day, courtesy of the Bundesbank. It may have won the battle, but surely it cannot win the war.

One of the main features of a common currency, that is exchange-rate stability for industry and commerce, is completely contrary to the requirements of the foreign exchange dealing rooms.

For them, removing volatility would mean reduced bonuses and fewer jobs. In addition, currency speculators will not take kindly to the removal of profit opportunities. That is why I believe the markets will not let the ERM survive.

If the politicians really want EMU they will have to find a vehicle other than ERM to get them there.

Yours faithfully,  
PAUL COLLINS,  
2 Beechholm Mews,  
Chesham,  
Hertfordshire.

### Cityspeak

From Mr John K. Roberts  
Sir, Mr Curtis (Letters, February 2) is unfair to the Old Lady's friends and by inference to many others now "in the City". The facts are that many now "working in money" in the City have suffered poor educations and have weak vocabularies. Few understand nowadays the difference between speculation and speculation. However, they are all keen on self-regulation; understandably so. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN K. ROBERTS,  
The Old Nursery,  
Easton,  
Woodbridge,  
Suffolk.

### Getting relief from aircraft noise

From Mrs Virginia Godfrey  
Sir, In his long article on runway congestion at Heathrow (February 3), Sir Robert McCrindle fails to mention the reason the two runways are used in alternation rather than mixed mode.

There is no such thing as a quiet aircraft now and no prospect of any in the future; technology in noise reduction has gone about as far as it can go. The only effective way to bring relief from aircraft noise to the people living under the flight paths is to use one runway for landings for half the day, the other for take-offs, so that at least the noise battering is not continuous for 17 hours a day.

The benefit of this much valued noise relief measure is well known to the government, which has frequently promised to continue the scheme, as part of its statutory duty to consider the environment. The half million people

affected by aircraft noise around Heathrow are not theoretical environmentalists. Daily life is constantly disrupted: it is impossible to enjoy the garden, school lessons are interrupted every minute, telephone conversations broken off.

It would be a betrayal to abandon the most effective relief measure, to very little avail to the aviation industry, since the last airports enquiries' inspector found mixed mode operations would offer little or no advantage in capacity. The problem of shortage of runway capacity at London's airports will not be solved by tinkering with the alternation system.

Yours faithfully,  
VIRGINIA GODFREY  
(Secretary),  
HACAN (Heathrow Association for the Control of Aircraft Noise),  
69 Kew Green,  
Richmond, Surrey.

### Speedy Gatwick

From Mr Howard Reeve  
Sir, I can confirm the advantages of Gatwick Airport for business travellers, not just for those living in Brighton (Travel News, February 4). I had to rearrange a return British Airways flight from Geneva to Heathrow and opted for an earlier Gatwick flight. It arrived at 2.40, 15 minutes earlier than the Gatwick Express from the South Terminal, and reached Paddington in time for the 4.00 home to Cardiff. Unfortunately, flooding made the train late! Yours faithfully,  
HOWARD REEVE,  
100 Bishops Road,  
Whitchurch, Cardiff.

### Presents of money

From Mr John du Bois  
Sir, The many relatives who, like me, give children money at birthdays and Christmas by means of a cheque to a parent for paying into the child's National Savings investment account will be annoyed to learn that from this week cheque payments of this sort can no longer be accepted at post offices, nor any payments of less than £20. However, they can be accepted if sent direct to National Savings at Glasgow in special envelopes obtainable at post offices. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN DU BOIS,  
3 The Old Slipway,  
Arundel, West Sussex.

مكتبة من الأصول



**BBC1**

6.00 **Business Breakfast** (62953) 7.00 **Breakfast News** (83587717)  
9.05 **Kilroy** Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on a topical subject (2008822) 9.45 **Rose King** Game show (10557408)  
10.00 **News** regional news and weather (9122576) 10.05 **Playdays** For the very young (s) (6646446)  
10.30 **Good Morning** with Anne and Nick. Today's edition includes medical advice, a romantic story and a topical phone-in (s). With Nicky Katt (6646446)  
12.15 **Pebble Mill** Alan Titchmarsh is joined by the comedy impressionist Bobby Davro (s) (7817311) 12.55 **Regional News** and weather (9805862)  
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Philip Hayton, (CeeFax) Weather (37934)  
1.30 **Neighbours** (CeeFax) (s) (87129040) 1.50 **Eldorado** (r) (CeeFax) (s) (78185427)  
2.20 **Snooker** Doug Denny presents play in the Benson and Hedges Masters from Wembley Conference Centre. In action this afternoon are Mas Foulds and Alan McManus (5778866)  
3.45 **Stoppit and Tidyup** narrated by Terry Wogan (r) (s) (8146408) 3.50 **Episode 6** of the 13-part children's comedy drama (s) (9958330)  
4.10 **Jackanory** Terry Jones with the tale of *The Star of the Faraway*, the second of three *Jackanory* stories (1253576) 4.25 **Rude Dog and the Dweeb** Cartoon (r) (2885382) 4.35 **Peter Pan and the Pirates** Animated series based on J.M. Barrie's novel *Peter and Wendy* (CeeFax) (s) (3315885)  
5.00 **Newsround** (1275876) 5.10 **Blue Peter** (CeeFax) (s) (4290953)  
5.30 **Neighbours** (r) (CeeFax) (s) (856021) Northern Ireland: Inside (s) (78185427)  
6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. (CeeFax) Weather (663)  
6.30 **Regional News Magazine** (243) Northern Ireland: Neighbours (s) (78185427)  
7.00 **Eldorado** (CeeFax) (s) (4834)  
7.30 **Watchdog** Consumer affairs series (427)  
8.00 **Grace and Favour** The last in the strained comedy series about the former staff of Grace Brothers now running a country hotel. This week they try to host a group of penurious Mongolian businessmen hoping to sample British culture. (CeeFax) (s) (3582)  
8.30 **Punch Drunk** Final episode of the mindless comedy set in the Glasgow boxing world. (CeeFax) (s) (2717)  
9.00 **Nine O'Clock News** with Michael Buerk. (CeeFax) Weather (5363)  
9.30 **Panorama** *Forcing the Peace* Martin Bell reports on the situation in Bosnia (951885)



Hollywood hero: actor/director Robert Redford (10.10pm)

10.10 **Film 93 Special** Barry Norman interviews Robert Redford, who talks about his career and his latest film *A River Runs Through It* (s) (808863) Northern Ireland: Art on Film  
10.40 **Snooker** Doug Denny presents action in the Benson and Hedges Masters from Wembley Conference Centre. On the baize tonight are James Wattana, the world matchplay champion, and Martin Clark, who is ranked 12 in the world (449760)  
11.30 **Carreering Ahead** Juliet Alexander investigates whether top salesmen can be trained (r) (14505) Northern Ireland: Film 93 Special: Wales; Face Off  
12.00 **Weather** (7417289) Northern Ireland: (to 12.30) **Carreering Ahead**; Wales 12.30 **News** and weather

The numbers next to each TV programme listing are the VideoPlus+ numbers, which allow you to programme your video recorder instantly with a VideoPlus+ remote. VideoPlus+ can be used with most video recorders. For more details call VideoPlus on 0800 121 204 (costs charged at 40p per minute plus 35p per peak or write to VideoPlus, Access Ltd, 100 Victoria Road, London SW11 3TN. VideoPlus+ (TM) and Video Recorder are trademarks of Genstar Marketing Ltd.

**BBC2**

6.45 **Open University: Introduction to Economics** (4608088) 7.10 **Animal Physiology: A Natural Approach** (1483077) 7.35 **Data Models and databases** (4845408)  
8.00 **Breakfast News** (5553040)  
8.15 **Westminster** (5543838)  
8.30 **Under Seal** In praise of the 18-locks of Sydney Harbour (r) (1737330)  
8.50 **A Week to Remember** (b/w). Pathé newsclips from this week 40 years ago (2353175)  
9.00 **Daytime on Two** Educational programmes  
9.00 **News** and weather followed by *Storytime* (r) (s) (5183058) 2.15 **Regional Westminster Programmes** (748632) Northern Ireland: Greening 2.45 **Past and Present** Preserved: Dr. Copmanshous and the Elae Planetary. A visit to an 18th-century planetarium (r) (484796)  
3.00 **News** (CeeFax) and weather (7284750) followed by *3.00 Songs of Praise* from the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Mary and St Helen, Brentwood, Essex (r) (CeeFax) (s) (50137) 3.40 **A Week to Remember** (b/w). As 8.50am (s) (5183058) 3.50 **News** (CeeFax), regional news and weather (158243)  
4.00 **Snooker** Doug Denny introduces further action in the Benson and Hedges Masters match between Neil Foulds and Alan McManus (4311)  
6.00 **The Addams Family** (b/w). The first of a two-part comic story about the classic American ghoul family, based on the *New Yorker* magazine cartoon characters. (CeeFax) (790086)  
6.25 **DEF** It begins with Fresh Prince of Bel-Air. American comedy series about a streetwise inner-city youth living with his wealthy white coast relations (s) (877330) 6.50 **Cyberzone** Virtual reality game show. This week Olympic hockey medalists Lisa Bayless and Jane Smith are challenged by two young adventurers (from the Raleigh International organisation) (s) (232412)  
7.20 **Animation Now** *The Car Came Back*, made by the National Film Board of Canada (72223)  
7.30 **A Secret World of Sex: Sins of the Flesh** An exploration of the effect of sexual taboos on generations brought up before the so-called sexual revolution of the 1960s (r) (CeeFax) (999)



Trying to breathe life into Mars: Dr Robert Zubrin (8.00pm)

8.00 **Horizon: Mars Alive**  
● **CHOICE:** A possibly not-too-serious documentary charts the plans by scientists, engineers and people who are neither, to establish life on Mars. Although Mars is the planet most like Earth, it is too cold and barren for human habitation. The challenge is to give it a warmer, thicker, moister atmosphere. There is no shortage of bright ideas. The Russians have come up with the notion of using plants to recycle sweat, breath and urine. Another whetza is to erect a huge greenhouse. A man from the British Interplanetary Society advocates warming up the planet through underground nuclear explosions. A Japanese company has planned a human settlement on Mars that would produce its first baby in 2057. If much of this smokes more of science fiction than science fact, it makes for a thoroughly diverting film. (CeeFax) (s) (663021)  
8.50 **Seam's Shorts** Comedian Sean Hughes concludes his journey round Britain with a visit to the Isle of Man (s) (905316)  
9.00 **Film: Shannon's Deal** (1959) starring Jimmy Shand and Elizabeth Allan. Plot for a television series, written by John Sayles, about a Philadelphia lawyer who gambles. The film is a loose adaptation of the series. It is a tale of a lawyer who gambles with his life. The series came to little but the pilot offers a creepy-made tale of drug smuggling, with music from Wynton Marsalis. Directed by Lewis Teague. (CeeFax) (9224)  
10.30 **Newsnight** with Jeremy Paxman (511525)  
11.15 **The Late Show** Jeremy Isaacs talks to the film director John Schlesinger (s) (125953) 11.55 **Weather** (851934)  
12.00 **Seize the Fire** A play about the nature of power, by Irish poet Tom Paulin. (92248) Ends at 12.30am  
2.00 **NightSchool TV** Modern Languages: France français (66642) Ends at 4.00

**ITV LONDON**

6.00 **GMTV** (8662576)  
9.55 **Runway** Quiz game show hosted by Richard Madeley (9947985)  
9.55 **London Today** (CeeFax) and weather (8322866)  
10.00 **The Time... The Place...** Topical discussion programme (822224)  
10.35 **This Morning** Magazine series presented by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley. Today's edition includes financial advice, a recipe and agony aunt Denise Robertson. With national and international news at 10.55 and regional news at 11.55 followed by national weather (80791156)  
12.10 **Tots TV** Learning with puppets programme (s) (216381)  
12.30 **Lunchtime News** (CeeFax) (Weather) (1163040) 1.05 **London Today** (Teletext) and weather (80791156)  
1.15 **Home and Away** Australian family drama series. (Teletext) (751156) 1.45 **A Country Practice** Medical drama series set in the Australian outback (750427)  
2.15 **Capital Woman** Anneka Rice on the pleasures and pitfalls of life in London for women (742408) 2.45 **Families** Soap linking the north of England with Australia (217886)  
3.10 **ITN News** headlines (7202156) 3.15 **London Today** (Teletext) and weather (7201427) 3.20 **Blockbusters** General knowledge quiz game for teenagers, presented by Bob Holness (5175408)  
3.50 **The Real Ghostbusters** Cartoon (r) (3478327) 4.15 **Harry's Mad** The final episode of the drama based on the novel by Dick King-Smith (s) (353863) 4.45 **Go Wild!** The first of a new series of the environmental programme, presented by Chris Packham (3306137)  
5.10 **Home and Away** (r) (Teletext) (751156) 5.15 **ITN News** (Teletext) and weather (906175)  
5.40 **Evening News** (Teletext) and weather (906175)  
6.00 **London Tonight** presented by Alastair Stewart and Fiona Foster. (Teletext) (23330)  
7.00 **Wish You Were Here...** 7 Judith Chalmers reports from Venezuela and the Andes. John Carter looks at self-catering holidays in the Mediterranean; and Anne Walker is in the Cornish resort of Looe. (Teletext) (s) (23330)  
7.30 **Continuation Street** (Teletext) (585)  
8.00 **The Upper Hand** Weak role reversal comedy starring Joe McGann as a footballer-turned-housekeeper for a businesswoman. With Diana Weston and Honor Blackman (s) (8750)



Target: Leoluca Orlando (right) with bodyguards (8.30pm)

8.30 **News in Action: The Waiting Game** Leoluca Orlando is the leader of a new Italian party dedicated to defeating the Mafia. This film follows him in the week when the police captured the Sicilian godfather, Salvatore "Totò" Riina. If the Mafia seeks revenge, Orlando knows he will be a main target (7865)  
9.00 **Head Over Heels** Fifteen drama series created by Jane Prowse. (Teletext) (6243)  
10.00 **News at Ten** (Teletext) Weather (39066) 10.30 **London Tonight** (Teletext) and weather (80791156)  
10.40 **The Good Sex Guide** Margi Clarke takes a light-hearted look at the forces of sexual attraction. With Helena Bonham Carter, Anita Dobson, Gary Olsen and Timothy Spall (307224)  
11.10 **Film: How Awful About Allan** (1989) starring Anthony Perkins and Julie Harris. Routine drama about a guilt-ridden blind mental patient who thinks release from hospital and closeness to his sister will cure him of his illness. A made-for-television movie directed by Curtis Harrington (830683)  
12.30am **The Beat** Music magazine (s) (17731)  
1.30 **Sport AM** Golf from Australia and European football (86248)  
2.30 **60 Minutes** News magazine from the United States (51422)  
3.30 **Videofashion** The French collections (34965)  
4.00 **Hollywood Report** Showbusiness gossip (r) (55489)  
4.30 **Cinema** Cinema Cinema. Reviews of the latest American film releases (r) (24400)  
5.00 **Revelation** French soap following the fortunes of the aristocratic de Courcy family (86170)  
5.30 **ITN Morning News** (87101) Ends at 6.00

**CHANNEL 4**

6.45 **Spiff and Hercules** (9514311) 7.00 **The Big Breakfast** (50885)  
9.00 **You Bet Your Life** American game show (s) (82595)  
9.30 **Schools** (467427)  
12.00 **Right to Reply** Viewers give their reaction to the *Cutting Edge* programme *The Care Business*; and Roland Rat reviews GMTV (r) (Teletext) (s) (89586)  
12.30 **Sesame Street** (58717) 1.30 **Lift Off** (s) (12224)  
2.00 **Film: Broken Journey** (1948, b/w) starring Phyllis Calvert, Derek Bond and David Tomlinson. Story of unconvincing drama about the survivors of a plane crash in the Alps struggling to stay alive. Directed by Ken Annakin (401779)  
3.35 **Festival** An observation of animators at their annual get-together. Followed by *Yes We Can*, an animation by Faith Hubley about Mother Earth being reduced to a haggard wreck by man's depredations (4723214)  
3.55 **Gardens Without Borders** Alan Mason continues his tour of French gardens with a visit to Le Vastel, near Dieppe (r) (Teletext) (s) (873792)  
4.30 **Countdown** Richard Whitley presides over another round of the words and numbers game (Teletext) (s) (408)  
6.00 **The Late Late Show** Music and chat from Dublin, hosted by Gay Byrne (s) (9243)  
6.00 **Children's Ward** Episode one of a 26-part drama first shown on ITV and set in a large general hospital. (Teletext) (601)  
6.30 **The Cosby Show** American domestic comedy series (r) (Teletext) (953)  
7.00 **Channel 4 News** (Teletext) Weather (362224)  
7.50 **Comment** Richard Roper argues that rail privatisation is bad news for passengers (920578)  
8.00 **Brookside** Topical soap set in a Merseyside close. (Teletext) (s) (6362)  
8.30 **Demons** The Gernon comedy series set in a Peckham barber's shop. Starring Norman Beaton (5427)



Suspect: a man is stopped by constable Rothman (8.00pm)

9.00 **Cutting Edge: Soweto Flying Squad**  
● **CHOICE:** A trenchant documentary about the men who try to police South Africa's biggest black township tries to steer a neutral path through a political minefield. It would be easy to portray the officers, who are young, white and armed to the teeth as racist thugs glorifying in violence. Equally it would be tempting to represent the Soweto blacks as hardened criminals bent on looting and killing. Both portraits contain an element of truth. The cops can be bigger happy and their exoskeletons are tightly disciplined. Soweto does have one of the highest crime rates in the world. But Joana Head's film tries to evoke rather than judge. She weighs black anger against the police with the fears of a policeman's wife who sleeps with a gun at her side. The mutual hostility and distrust seems like a microcosm of South Africa itself. (CeeFax) (4885)  
10.00 **Northern Exposure** Off-beat comedy series about a New York doctor working among a collection of eccentrics in a remote Alaskan town. Starring Rob Morrow (s) (7872)  
11.00 **South: Deadline 1997**  
● **CHOICE:** A new series of documentaries by and about non-Europeans opens with items from Hong Kong and China. A report from Hong Kong suggests that the transfer of power in 1997 may be fine for the business community, who can take advantage of cheap Chinese labour and move their factories across the border. For Hong Kong's blue collar class the prospect is less enticing. Almost all are being put out of work by illegal immigrants, prepared to work for lower wages. Unemployment is high and the gap between rich and poor is widening. It is also suggested that Peking will be prepared to look tolerantly on the Triads, the Hong Kong version of the Mafia. The second film looks at China's move to a consumer culture in which McDonald's is replacing chairman Mao as the ideological reference point (30021)  
12.00 **Hollywood Legends** A portrait of William Holden (r) (5179286)  
1.05am **The Twilight Zone: The Brain Center at Whipples** (b/w). A tale of the supernatural starring Richard Deacon (4428606) Ends at 1.30

**VARIATIONS**

**ANGELA**  
As London except: 2.15-2.45 *Young Doc* (742408) 3.20-3.50 *The Young Doc* (s) (75408) 6.10-6.40 *800 Minutes* (815154) 6.50-7.00 *After* (76514)  
6.55-7.20 *Angie* (76514) 7.10-7.20 *M&M* and *M&M* (225362) 12.05 *After* (76514) 12.30 *After* (76514) 12.35 *After* (76514) 12.40 *After* (76514) 12.45 *After* (76514) 12.50 *After* (76514) 12.55 *After* (76514) 1.00 *After* (76514) 1.05 *After* (76514) 1.10 *After* (76514) 1.15 *After* (76514) 1.20 *After* (76514) 1.25 *After* (76514) 1.30 *After* (76514) 1.35 *After* (76514) 1.40 *After* (76514) 1.45 *After* (76514) 1.50 *After* (76514) 1.55 *After* (76514) 2.00 *After* (76514) 2.05 *After* (76514) 2.10 *After* (76514) 2.15 *After* (76514) 2.20 *After* (76514) 2.25 *After* (76514) 2.30 *After* (76514) 2.35 *After* (76514) 2.40 *After* (76514) 2.45 *After* (76514) 2.50 *After* (76514) 2.55 *After* (76514) 3.00 *After* (76514) 3.05 *After* (76514) 3.10 *After* (76514) 3.15 *After* (76514) 3.20 *After* (76514) 3.25 *After* (76514) 3.30 *After* (76514) 3.35 *After* (76514) 3.40 *After* (76514) 3.45 *After* (76514) 3.50 *After* (76514) 3.55 *After* (76514) 4.00 *After* (76514) 4.05 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# Germans to press for steel cuts deal

By COLIN NARBROUGH  
WORLD TRADE  
CORRESPONDENT

THE chairman of Thyssen and Krupp-Hoesch, Germany's leading steel producers, will today press the European Commission to drop its objections to a voluntary cartel that would allow steelmakers to pay each other to shut down excess capacity. The move is prompted by fears that massive losses will lead to closures within the industry.

The meeting follows the revelation from Ferdinand Braun, the EC "steel envoy", that two months spent pleading with more than 60 companies, including British Steel, to cut capacity had produced little but empty promises.

About a quarter of the estimated 30 million tonnes of excess capacity in the European Community is in Germany, where the steel industry is predominantly in the private sector, unlike in France and Italy, where steel firms are state-dominated.

The Germans' anxiety over steel will also be aired at a meeting in Düsseldorf today between the steelmakers and Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine Westphalia, the state in which the Ruhr district, home of the steel industry, is located.

Another indicator of the difficulties was the announcement on Friday that the management board of Thyssen had agreed to cut its remuneration 10 per cent and freeze executive pay this year.

Faced with recession, a flood of imports of cheap steel from eastern and central European producers hungry for hard currency, and American anti-dumping sanctions, Germany has already seen the first manifestation of the depth of the problems in steel. Klockner-Werke, a leading steelmaker, was forced to seek court protection from its creditors in December.

Rumours persist that the newly merged Krupp-Hoesch, which suffered losses of about DM500 million on steel operations last year, is also on the verge of needing either court protection or savage cuts in blast furnace and rolling mill capacity that would devastate whole towns in the Ruhr. Krupp, the parent company, remains burdened by huge

**Cuts in steel making capacity across Europe are urgently needed. European Commission initiatives are going nowhere but the Germans want a voluntary system**

debts, many of which are a hangover from the industry's troubles of the early eighties. Servicing this debt is estimated to cost an annual DM400 million.

Gerhard Cromme and Heinz Kriwet, managing board chairman at Krupp-Hoesch and Thyssen respectively, will today try to persuade Martin Bangemann, the European industry commissioner, and Karel van Miert, the competition commissioner, that a voluntary arrangement to reduce capacity would be the best way to avoid disaster in European steel.

The scheme, originally proposed by the German iron and steel association, foresees steel firms that can afford to, paying others to shut capacity. This is seen as a more market-orientated solution than the across-the-board quota regime the commission can enforce under the "manifest crisis" clause of European steel legislation. For Germany's private sector steelmakers, delivery quotas punish the efficient

firms and do nothing to reduce surplus capacity. Herr Bangemann, Germany's former economics minister, has been criticised in Germany for failing to recognise the seriousness of the situation.

Sir Leon Brittan, as competition commissioner last year, was opposed, on anti-trust grounds, to any deals being struck between Europe's big steel companies.

Herr Bangemann indicated greater readiness to compromise by sending Mr Braun to investigate the scope for voluntary capacity cuts. But the report indicates that steelmakers are not ready to offer anything like the volume of cuts Herr Bangemann sought.

In the absence of a voluntary internal solution from the steelmakers, the commission is expected to be asked by Eurofer, the European steel lobby, to impose a three to five year regime of delivery quotas that would start on April 1.

Eurofer is keen to see this backed up by linking any further subsidies to automatic cuts in capacity and for a ban on new capacity being built in product areas already in trouble. Herr Bangemann has, however, only recently gone on record as saying that he is opposed to declaring "manifest crisis".

Executive action: Tiny Rowland and Dieter Bock, who are meeting tomorrow



Executive action: Tiny Rowland and Dieter Bock, who are meeting tomorrow

## Bock's Lonrho role to be decided

By OUR CITY STAFF

DIETER Bock, who now owns 18.8 per cent of Lonrho, and Tiny Rowland, its chief executive, will decide at a meeting to be held tomorrow night what sort of executive position the German businessman will occupy at the

group. An announcement is expected later in the week along with results from Lonrho, which, at the time of the rights issue that let Herr Bock into Lonrho, forecast a fall in pre-tax profits from £201 million to £79 million

and a cut in the dividend from 13p to 4p for the year to September.

Analysts see Herr Bock's role as taking Lonrho into Mr Rowland's perceived new area of opportunity in eastern Europe.

## Charterhouse sale imminent

By PHILIP PANGALOS

CHARTERHOUSE, the City of London merchant bank being offered for sale by Royal Bank of Scotland, is expected to confirm this week that it has been sold to Credit Commercial de France, the French Bank, and Berliner Handels-und-Frankfurter, the German commercial bank.

Royal's decision to hold out and opt for a sale to a consortium of continental European banks is expected to have resulted in the merchant bank being sold for a higher than expected price of about £235 million. This compares favourably with original expectations of a £200 million price

tag for Charterhouse, although some more optimistic estimates had valued Charterhouse at up to £250 million.

A Charterhouse spokesman was unable to confirm that the deal had been finalised, but said: "Negotiations are still on and are continuing. We should be able to make an announcement early this week."

Royal Bank of Scotland, which has close links with both CCF and BHF, will almost certainly retain a minority 10 per cent stake in Charterhouse as part of the deal, which is expected to give the French and Germans an equal share in Charterhouse. The current

management are also likely to stay on at the bank under its new ownership.

Royal bought Charterhouse in 1985, and invested about £200 million in building up its position in London. The merchant bank's profits surged during the 1980s, to reach £42.1 million by 1990, although profits slumped to £21.2 million last year, reflecting a drop in the performance of the development capital division and a contraction in merchant banking and corporate finance activity. Charterhouse's net assets stood at £176.8 million in September 1991.

## Oil market braced for key Opec meeting

By GEORGE SIVELL, CITY EDITOR

THE oil market is bracing itself this week for a crucial price and production-fixing meeting by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna on Saturday that could see a dispute over whether Kuwait should now cut its production.

Kuwait has been excluded from Opec calculations since the end of the Gulf war, as it strives to restore its economy, but it may now be brought back into the fold by other Opec members.

However, prices remain steady in spite of fears that agreement will be difficult to achieve. North Sea Brent oil for March delivery ended last week at about the \$18.50 a barrel mark. But the oil price over the next year is crucial to the fortunes of British companies such as BP, which reports results later this week, and Lamsco. Saudi Arabia says

it will support a cut in output from the January level of an estimated 25 million barrels a day, the highest for a decade.

Under Saudi plans, output would be cut by 1.5 million barrels a day, which on Western estimates would balance the oil market. Estimates of oil consumption in the second quarter are between 23.5 million and 24 million barrels a day.

Opec set a first-quarter production ceiling of 24.6 million barrels a day amid promises to mop up the current oil glut caused by recession in the developed world.

However, the price of oil has also fallen. The International Energy Agency, the West's oil watchdog, reports that oil cost the industrial powers an average \$18.45 per barrel in 1992, down from \$19.30 in 1991.

But cheaper petrol should

not be counted on this year, unless the United Nations makes the unlikely step of suddenly lifting its embargo on the oil exports of Iraq. Dr Subroto, of Indonesia, the Opec secretary-general, said that such a move could be a disaster for producers.

Saudi Arabia is now likely to plead for Kuwait to be brought back into the Opec system and be asked to take a production cut.

But Ali al-Baghl, Kuwait's oil minister, is reported to have said that he expects Saturday's Opec meeting to allow Kuwait to continue increasing its share of output. He said that Kuwait would exert pressure against any move to cut its production.

Alirio Parra of Venezuela, the Opec president, said he was optimistic that the group would reach an accord in Vienna on production cuts.

There is a political will to implement this agreement within Opec member countries.

He added that his efforts to gather support for a production cut before the Vienna meeting were not aimed at attaining a particular price target.

"I am looking to establish the market position under which prices will firm up," he said. The market has been sceptical about whether Kuwait, Nigeria and Libya would be willing to implement cuts under any Opec deal.

The president said he did not share any such worries. "I met with the Kuwaitis. I got very strong support from them."

"They recognise the need for these measures, and I would expect that with their help we will have a consensus," he said.

## Inflation trends come into focus

By JANET BUSH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT



Under threat: Norman Lamont's target range

INFLATION trends are likely to become a key issue this week as the government publishes both retail and producer prices for January, against a background of a weak exchange rate and intensifying debate about how much sterling's depreciation will feed through into higher price pressures.

Producer prices, released tomorrow, are more important than usual because it is in January that many businesses publish annual price lists and the figures will, therefore, give a much better indication than those since September of how much manufacturers intend to pass on higher import costs to customers. The uncertainties that surround large currency devaluations, mean

that the range of forecasts is more than usually wide.

According to MMS International's survey of forecasts, predictions for input prices range from a rise of 0.2 per cent last month to an increase of 1.5 per cent and, year-on-year, rises of between 5.5 and 6.9 per cent. In December, input prices rose by 0.1 per cent, an annual rate of 5.2 per cent.

However, it still remains to be seen whether demand will be strong enough to justify substantially higher factory gate prices.

Friday sees the publication of the latest information on retail prices. The retail price index, the headline price of inflation, is expected to fall to as low as 2.3 per cent, again virtually entirely reflecting

lower mortgage rates. The headline rate was 2.6 per cent in December. However, the RPI excluding mortgage rates, the indicator of underlying inflation targeted by the government, is expected to rise to an annual rate of about 3.9 per cent from 3.7 per cent in December and 3.6 per cent in November.

The Central Statistical Office said last month that higher food prices were likely to boost underlying inflation last month and this, and petrol prices were also likely to exert an upward pressure.

There is quite a substantial body of opinion in the City which believes that underlying inflation will break out of the 1 per cent to 4 per cent target range set by Norman Lamont, the Chancellor.

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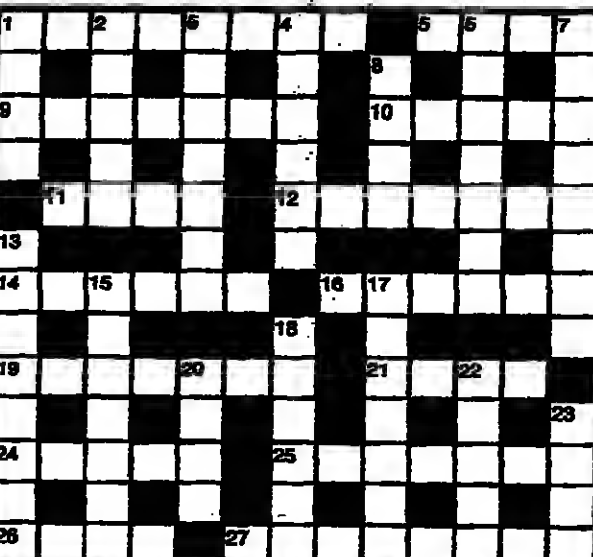
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**ACROSS**  
1 Rochester's lover (4,4)  
5 German count (4)  
9 Prolong (4,3)  
10 Rubber tree fluid (5)  
11 Abominable snowman (4)  
12 Final (7)  
14 Uncultured (6)  
16 Very fast (music) (6)  
19 Assured (7)  
21 Waist ribbon (4)  
24 Illustrious (5)  
25 Location (7)  
26 Always (4)  
27 Lineage (6)

**DOWN**  
1 Deserved (4)  
2 Din (5)  
3 Sexual literature (7)  
4 Miserably unwell (6)  
6 Food allowance (7)  
7 Obsession (8)  
8 Walk heavily (4)  
13 Testimony (8)  
15 Attracting affection (7)  
17 Gymkhana badge (7)  
18 Cause (6)  
20 Carol - film director (4)  
22 Spell of duty (5)  
23 Hideous (4)

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ACROSS: 1 Verbatim 7 Clown 8 Bombshell 9 Cap 10 Adam 11 Exotic 12 Trench 14 Bear up 19 Huddle 20 5th 21 Lay 23 Manhattan 24 Funny 25 Deserter  
DOWN: 1 Vibrant 2 Rampage 3 Also 4 Iceaxe 5 Force 6 Snake 7 Claimed 12 Academy 15 Ratanat 16 Partner 17 Plunge 18 Bluff 19 Hyena 22 Pave

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By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

Today's position is from the game Pingtzer - Jusic, Austria 1992. White has sacrificed a piece for a powerful attack and now justified his play with a brilliant finish. Can you see how?

Solution on page 34

By PHILIP HOWARD

**AULD REEKIES BURDIEHOUSE**  
a. A French suburb  
b. An aviary  
c. A club for crack golfers  
d. A drink  
e. A Scots nonentity  
f. To taste

**VENNEL**  
a. Corrupt municipal official  
b. To let blood  
c. A narrow lane  
**BARLEY**  
a. To malt oatmeal  
b. A schottische  
c. A truce

Answers on page 34